The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5778. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

Passage of the New Charter for the City of New-York.

Scenes and Incidents Attending the Debate.

The "Destroying Angel" in a New Role.

Burial of the Hatchet by the Big and Little Indians.

Passage of Charter No. 3 in the Assembly—Collapse of the Young Democracy—Everybody Satisfied—The Prospect in the Senate—Passage of the Brooklyn Police Bill—The Arcade Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30, 1870.

A charter for New-York City has finally passed the lower House, and by an almost unanimous vote. If it is not the best that could be devised, it is certainly better than anything that the respectable portion of the citizens of New-York had reason to expect from this Legislature, and will enable the people of that City hereafter to secure a good government by simply taking an interest in municipal elections and concentrating their vote on one candidate—the Mayor—who is to be made responsible for the proper administration of all the Departments. As already announced, the new charter had been made the special order for this morning immediately after the reading of the journal. It had been prearranged that the charter should be put through its final passage before adjournment, and an engrossed copy of the document had already been prepared and reported by Mr. PLUNKETT, the Chairman of the Engrossing Committee. The Speaker directed the strict enforcement of the fifty-seventh rule, and all permits to the privileges of the floor were expressly revoked for the day. The galleries, however, were densely packed, and apparently by friends of the bill. Mr. TWEED was the only Senator who came down to look after the fate of the charter, and after ascertaining that it was safe he retired and left it in the hands of his friends.

THE CURTAIN RISES.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, a motion was made that the reading of the journal be dispensed with, which was carried. Speaker HITCHMAN then announced the special order to be the bill to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York. Mr. KIERNAN moved that the special order be postponed. He proceeded to say that last week a caucus of the New-York delegation was held at which it was agreed.

Mr. FIELDS here rose to a point of order—that the gentleman had no right to divulge on the floor of the House the proceedings of a caucus.

The Speaker decided the point of order well taken—Mr. BURNS having, in the meantime, put in a denial that the caucus agreed upon anything, he, together with others, having, as he said, withdrawn and refused to be bound by it.

Mr. KIERNAN then asked, as a matter of justice, that the bill be postponed until a caucus of the New-York delegation, called for this evening, should be held.

Mr. FIELDS again called the gentleman to order, and moved the previous question on KIERNAN's motion to postpone. Considerable confusion ensued. KIERNAN several times tried to speak, but was called to order; the previous question was ordered, and the motion to postpone was lost by a large majority.

THE CHARTER IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Speaker then called Mr. FLAGG to the chair, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the special order. After the Clerk had read the first section of the new charter, Mr. FREAR moved that the Committee rise and report progress on the bill, and ask leave to sit again. Mr. KIERNAN rose to a point of order, his point being that such a motion as that of FREAR could not be made at that time with a view to a subsequent motion to disagree with the report of the Committee and order the bill to a third reading. The Chair decided the point of order not well taken, and FREAR's motion was carried.

THE COMMITTEE RISE.

The Committee then rose and the Speaker resumed the chair. Mr. FREAR now moved that the House disagree with the report of the Committee and that the charter be ordered to a third reading, and on this motion he called the previous question. Amid great excitement—during which PETE MITCHELL undertook to instruct the Speaker in his duty, and was sarcastically informed that the Speaker would hereafter take his directions from the gentleman from New-York, [laughter]—the previous question was ordered by a vote of 71 to 53.

MEMBERS EXPLAIN THEIR VOTES.

On the call of the roll several gentlemen took occasion to explain their vote. Mr. HUSTED said he had read the new charter and he believed it to be a good one, and he furthermore believed that every good thing invited discussion. He was therefore opposed to the gag of the previous question and voted no. JACOBS took similar ground and also voted no.

THE CHARTER ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The yeas and nays were then called on ordering the bill to a third reading, and it was so ordered by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Ainsworth, Allaben, Alvord, Baker, Baldwin, Banker, Bemus, Bennett, Bergen, Berry, Blair, Blossom, Bolt, Bradford, J. Brown, Burns, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Clark, Cook, Coon, Cullen, J. Davis, J. T. Davis, Decker, Deming, Dodge, Droll, Ely, Ennis, Fields, Flagg, Flynn, Frear, Fuller, Green, Hall, Hasbrouck, Hathaway, Haber, Hennessey, Hewitt, Horton, Howe, Hull, Husted, Jacobs, Jarvis, Johnson, Jones, Kilham, Kraak, La Motte, Lanahan, Littlejohn, Lyon, Martine, Mooney, Moseley, Mulhall, O. Murphy, W. D. Murphy, Nachtmann, Nelson, Northrup, Oatman, O'Keeffe, Parker, Pearick, Payne, Pearsall, Pease, Plunkitt, Ransom, Ray, Roberts, Rowe, Selkreg, Seward, Sheridan, Sleight, Snyder, Snow, the Speaker, Stevenson, Sturges, Sweet, Tighe, Van Steenburg, White, Wilson, Wheeler, Woods, Yeamans—[illegible].

NAYS—Messrs. S. L. Brown, V. P. Brown, Cavanagh, Flanagan, Franklin, Graham, Hyatt, Irving, Kiernan, Lowery, Madden, Marshall, Mitchell, M. C. Murphy, Pierce, Ramer, Walker, Wright—[illegible].

Several members wishing to be excused, got off five-minute speeches for or against the charter. Mr. SELKREG (Republican) said that during the three years he had been a member of the House he had sustained the Commissions now existing in New-York, simply because of the obnoxious features of every measure that had been proposed as substitutes for them. At the same time he had no part in the creation of these Commissions, and he was opposed to them on principle, and believed they had been injurious to the Republican Party of that City. Now, we had presented to us a charter for New-York, which was, in his opinion, the best, by all odds, of any yet offered, and would produce a better government in that City than had been seen for years. He therefore cheerfully gave it his support.

Mr. JACOBS, Democrat, said that, inasmuch as a majority of the New-York delegation and of the House had decided by the vote on ordering the previous question that it was the wish of the party that this charter should pass, he should vote for it, although he had not read it and did not know what its provisions were.

Mr. KIERNAN, Democrat, said he supposed the die was already cast and the bill was bound to pass the House. He was not opposed to it as a whole; but he had some amendments that he desired to make to it which would, in his opinion, make it more acceptable to both parties. He knew there was an alliance existing between members of both parties to put the bill through in its present shape, and he could only submit to the power of the majority and content himself by voting no.

Mr. FRANKLIN, Republican, voted no because he had not had time to read the charter, and he objected to going it blind on any bill.

Mr. HUSTED thought the charter a good one, and for that reason he supported it. He believed that the Mayor, who was to make the appointments under the charter, would not dare to appoint other than good men, who would be acceptable to the better class of citizens of both parties.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, Republican, believed that the Republican Party had been in error in insisting on the City of New-York this system of Commissions appointed by the Legislature, and the sooner they reversed their action the better. He had consulted leading Republicans in reference to the charter now under consideration, and they told him that it was as acceptable as any that was likely to pass the present Legislature. Therefore, seeing under the best light he had on the question, he voted in the affirmative.

Mr. MADDEN, Democrat, said he voted against the charter presented last week because it did not wipe out all the New-York Commissions. But the present bill did, and therefore he should support it. He wished to call the attention of those gentlemen who cracked the whip over the "hay-seed and cheese-press Democracy" [laughter] to the vote cast in this House last Winter on the Police Commission and the Tax Commission for New-York. On referring to the record, he found that every Democrat from that City then voted for these "Commissions." It did not lie in the mouths of these men to accuse country Democrats of sustaining New-York Commissions.

Mr. KIERNAN explained that the "Commissions" referred to were appointed by the local authorities, which made all the difference in the world.

Mr. FIELDS, Democrat, was the last to explain his vote, which he did by saying that he was elected on the issue of a repeal of the Commissions, and had uniformly voted for every bill that tended to secure that object. He had examined the provisions of the present charter, and found that it not only abolished all the Commissions, but was, in his opinion, the best charter, as a whole, that had yet been presented.

FINAL PASSAGE.

Mr. FREAR, who had thus far engineered the charter in its rapid progress, and made all the motions by which it was pushed ahead, now finished up the job by moving that it be put on its third reading. The motion was carried by a vote of [illegible]; and as the yeas and nays were called on the final passage of the bill, the remnant of the "Young Democracy," who had fought stubbornly up to this point, now began to cave in, one after another, and all the New-York delegation, with the exception of Col. MURPHY, were finally recorded in its favor. MURPHY was unanimously voted the only plucky and consistent man of the entire gang. KIERNAN, in finally recording his vote for the charter, took occasion to express the hope and belief that the dark clouds that had obscured the Democracy of the City and State would now be dispelled, and the party would once more move on in harmony. SNOW, Democrat, who occupies a seat next to KIERNAN, congratulated his friend from New-York that the "destroying angel" that swept over the House last week and took away so many of the children of Israel had brought them all back again. By the time the roll was called through the House had worked itself into the best of humor, the hatchet was buried, and everybody appeared satisfied when the Clerk announced that the charter had passed by a vote of 116 to 5.

BROOKLYN'S CHANCE.

Taking advantage of the unalloyed bliss that prevailed in the happy family, JACOBS now arose and asked the unanimous consent of the House that the Brooklyn Police bill now have its third reading. As the Metropolitan Police Commission had been destroyed by the vote just taken, he was sure there could be no objection to the passage of his bill organizing a Police for Brooklyn.

Mr. WHITE suggested that the passage of a charter for New-York by this House was not exactly equivalent to making it a law, as it had yet to pass the ordeal of the Senate, and be signed by the Governor; but he did not, however, wish to be considered as objecting to the third reading of the Brooklyn bill.

No objection being made, the bill was put in its third reading, and passed by vote of 108 in the affirmative to none in the negative.

THE CHARTER IN THE SENATE.

The new charter will probably be taken up in the Senate on Friday, and the general impression now is that it will pass that body by the aid of Republican votes. GENET, NORTON and CREAMER will oppose it to the last, and unless it gets at least two Republican votes it cannot pass.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE ARCADE BILL.

The only item of interest in the Senate proceedings today was the presentation of a unanimous report from the Railroad Committee in favor of the Arcade Railway. The amendments made to the bill in Committee require that the Company shall obtain the consent of a majority of the property-owners on Broadway before making excavations under the sidewalks, and that nothing shall be done to endanger Trinity Church.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The Senate, in Executive Session, has confirmed the following list of Notaries Public:

Henry W. Cooper, John Lane, [illegible], Alexander H. Reavey, J. Hooker Hamersley, Wm. C. Lusk, Edmund Coffin, Jr., Theodore [illegible], Benj. F. Lee, Henry W. Bookstaver, [illegible], Dinsmay, James Farrelly, Smith Ely, Jr., Duncan McGregor, Watson J. Hildreth, Edward McKinley.

S.

Probable Action of the Senate—The General Election Bill—Attempted Reorganization of the Brooklyn Water Board.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 30.—At the evening session of the Senate the Charter was received from the Assembly, and referred to the Committee on Cities. It will be reported to-morrow or Friday. The Senatorial branch of the Young Democracy will try to amend it, and failing in that will probably vote for it as it is, all except GENET, who will fight it to the last and go down with colors flying, as Col. MURPHY did in the Assembly. The Republican Senators have not decided what course to adopt, but if the Charter does not pass without their votes they will probably be had. A caucus of Democratic Senators was held to-night after the adjournment, but nothing was agreed upon with reference to the Charter.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The General Election bill drafted by Judge WATERBURY was considered in the caucus and referred to a Committee to decide what should be done with it.

THE BROOKLYN WATER BOARD.

The bill reorganizing the Brooklyn Water Board was up in Committee of the Whole in the Senate this evening, when GENET moved an amendment to the clause legislating ABSALOM BLISS out of office so as to retain him, and oust NORTHRUP. The Republican Senators supported the amendment, and it was carried, which so enraged Senator MURPHY that he moved to lay the bill on the table, which was also carried.

Norton's Election Bill—Colored Voters—The Erie War—Further Arguments before the Railroad Committee.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, March 30.—The bill introduced today by Senator M. NORTON provides for the repeal of all laws compelling registers or inspectors of election to require colored voters to take an oath different from that required of white voters. It also provides that colored men shall be interrogated and challenged in the same manner and for the same causes as white men, and the registers and inspectors shall not reject a colored man's vote, except for the same cause for which it is their duty to reject a white man's vote. A violation of the act is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment. The bill also punishes unauthorized persons acting or attempting to act as registers, inspectors, canvassers, commissioners, or in any capacity as an officer of elections, by imprisonment in the State Prison for five years.

THE ERIE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. BURT appeared before the Assembly Committee on Railroads today, and repeated in substance the argument he made before the Senate Committee last week for the repeal of the act of 1869, authorizing the classification of railroad directors so far as it effects the Erie Road. Mr. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, of New-York, as counsel for the Erie Railway managers, replied. He criticised the professional conduct of Mr. BURT in appealing in the mingled capacities of counsel and client, and denied, on his own personal knowledge, some of Mr. BURT's statements about the financial management of the road. But even if all the charges made against Messrs. FISK and GOULD were true, they furnished, he said, no reason for repealing the act of 1869, which had been passed to protect the interests of New-York by giving a degree of stability to the management of the railroads, and thus strengthen them against hostile combinations, and which must be continued in force for the interests of both the City and the State of New-York. In the case of RAMSAY against the Erie Railway, FISK, GOULD and others, Judge PARKER has just filed his decision denying the motion lately argued before him at Owego, where FISK and GOULD asked to perpetually enjoin the plaintiff's proceedings; and also denying the motion to set aside the order procured by the plaintiff for the examination of A. S. DIVEN.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

Recent Legislation with Regard to Them Denounced.

Mass-Meeting at Cooper Institute.

Addresses by Peter Cooper, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. Dr. N. H. Schenck, Hon. Hiram Ketchum, and Others.

The great hall of Cooper Union was filled last evening by an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled to listen to addresses on the general subject of sectarian schools.

The stage was occupied by clergy and laity in considerable numbers, prominent among whom were Mr. Peter Cooper, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Rev. Dr. Crosby, Rev. Dr. Booth, Samuel Willets, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., and others.

Mr. PETER COOPER presided, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

ADDRESS OF MR. COOPER.

Mr. PETER COOPER, on taking the chair, made a few remarks explanatory of the object of the meeting. He said: We have met, my friends, to consider a subject of unmeasured importance to our City, our State and nation. The subject for our consideration will be the means necessary to preserve, protect and perpetuate in purity our glorious system of public and general education. What interest is there, my friends that can compare in importance with a system that provides instruction for every class of the community in all those branches of knowledge that are so indispensable to enable the rising generation to know their rights, and perform those duties that devolve on every American citizen. We cannot, my friends, too seriously and too constantly remember that the price of our liberties is perpetual vigilance. We will do well to remember that even the sincerity of those who desire to break up our system of public instruction, is no evidence of their wisdom or the correctness of the principles they advocate, as Paul, the Apostle, must have been equally honest and sincere when he verily believed that he was doing good service by haling men, women and children to prison and to death. I trust, my friends, that every sect and party in our City will yet come to see the wisdom of providing for the poor as well as for the rich. It is now about forty years since I was first elected a member of the Common Council of this City. At that time a number of the wisest and best men of this community had become convinced that the private schools and the charity schools, that had been tried and were found to leave a large mass of the children to grow up in entire ignorance—at that time those noble men presented a petition to the Common Council asking for a tax on all real and personal property of the City for an amount sufficient to provide for a continued system of public and general education. Those wise men saw the necessity there was that provision should be made for the children of some three or four hundred thousand foreigners that are annually landing in our City to be educated, and they should be encouraged to mingle with the mass of our children, and grow up in love and respect for the institutions of our country. This they should do, instead of growing up in clans and fighting one against another, as they were then in the habit of doing, even at that early day. Such practices, I trust, will never again disgrace our City.

He then presented the resolutions, which were read and received with tumultuous applause. They are as follows:

Whereas, It is a fundamental principle of our whole polity to keep Church and State entirely separate—a principle incorporated into our National Constitution, and also into every one of our State Constitutions; and

Whereas, It is our profound conviction that the sacred interests of religion, of conscience and of domestic peace require this separation to be strict and perpetual; and

Whereas, This sound principle has been violated in this State and City, and more than half a million dollars annually of the public money of this City is abstracted from the City Treasury and given to certain churches and church corporations; [illegible] uniting Church and State, and making the State support the Church; and

Whereas, The union of Church and State, in all ages and in all countries, has led to oppression and bloodshed; and

Whereas, Education is essential to the intelligent exercise in a free country of the rights of citizenship, and to the preservation of our free and tolerant Government; hence the American doctrine that the State owes an education to all its children as an obligation and not a charity, and each child has a right to demand from the State a generous and unsectarian secular education, such as shall fit him to be a citizen of a free and tolerant Republic; and

Whereas, In every country where the State assumes this obligation, intelligence and prosperity abound; while, on the other hand, in every country where secular education has been left to the Church, ignorance, bigotry and oppression, political and religious, continue; therefore,

Resolved, That we enter our emphatic protest against the appropriation of public money or property by City, State or National authorities for the establishment or support of sectarian schools and institutions.

Resolved, That every such appropriation is a violation of the sacred principles of religious liberty and equality before the civil law of all denominations, principles which have been the glory of our institutions in the past, and have been illustrated in the complete separation and independence of Church and State.

Resolved, That any and every religious sect which attempts to support its churches, sectarian schools or church charities by the public money raised by public taxation is, by that act, uniting Church and State, introducing sectarian bitterness into politics, and destroys the condensation of all good citizens.

Resolved, That every such appropriation of public money is an attack upon the free non-sectarian public schools of this State, which schools now—with a liberality worthy a great Republic—offer, free of cost, to every child in the State a generous and tolerant education.

Resolved, That section [illegible], chapter [illegible] of the laws of 1869, relating to the City of New-York, which in fact, though not in name, appropriates nearly a quarter of a million of dollars annually to a few sectarian schools in this City, is unnecessary, was not called for by the people, is a violation of the American doctrine of equal toleration to all religious sects and public support to none, and unless repealed will at once, for the first time, introduce sectarian rancor into American politics, and array at the ballot-box the Protestant against the Roman Catholic.

Resolved, That the Legislature be petitioned and is hereby called upon to repeal the said section, and to take the yeas and nays on the vote, in order that the people may know what members are for the free schools and what members are for a State Church and for turning education over to the bickerings of religious sects.

When the applause had subsided, Rev. H. W. BEECHER was introduced.

ADDRESS OF MR. BEECHER.

Mr. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on rising, was received with great applause. He said: I heartily sympathize with you in your presence this evening. There has not been recently, on any occasion which called the citizens together, a more momentous question upon which we ought to act as a council of citizens, understanding the ground on which we stand, with a distinct apprehension of the measures we should pursue, and the future which we propose to ourselves. For we propose to ourselves not simply to oppose the operation of this section 10, chapter 876, which has been foisted into the Legislature of the State in a manner neither wise nor honest, but we propose to ourselves to see to it hereafter that there be no chance, either directly or indirectly, to do that which this section has done, and is now doing, namely, destroying the fundamental principle and nature of the American system of education, by ingrafting upon it the European notions of schools and churches. I say this section is fraudulent and dishonest; that is, it never was made a question before the people. It never was passed by the Legislature in consequence of discussion and an intelligent call from the people to pass such an act as that. It was brought on at the heel of the session without being known by most of the citizens, nor were the operations of this section at all comprehended by the great majority of the people even in this City where its full operation is felt. I am not here to-night to say one single word against the foreign population which we have, for just so soon as they are American citizens they cease to be foreigners. When they become our citizens we extend toward them the most generous and fraternal feelings, and say they shall have just exactly the same chances and the same liberties that we have, and we say further that they shall not have one single one more. [Applause.] Nor am I here to play off the prejudices of one sect against another, for I hold the Roman Catholic sect as one of the most venerable and religious and respectable, and has just the same rights under our republican Government as any of the sects of Protestantism have. We are not disposed to put one burden, or tax or disability on them which we would not be willing to place on any other with which we are severally in communion, and I say if this monstrous act which has been perpetrated upon us had been perpetrated to the advantage of the church to which I belong, I would not have felt less indignant against it than I am now, when that sect has influenced the incursion of this section on our legislation. Nay, I hold that there are some things that are no longer to be debated, and one is this—that in America, American ideas are to prevail. [Applause.] I don't say this in a spirit, as a kind of catchword, to get your applause, but I mean it. That what you call American ideas, have a philosophical basis, and they stand for very defined and distinct ideas of Government and of policy. I don't speak with disrespect of European ideas, which I make the antithesis of American. I hold the European idea is that of consolidation of Government. The American idea is that of distribution of Government. The design of the European Governments is to include just as many functions as possible in each organ. That of the American is to specialize the functions and to have an organ for each separate function. The European idea is that the Government should take charge of the interests of the State; that the central Government should be centralized with a supreme authority over the many departments of the State. The American is that the central Government should have the least possible power, and that the functions which in Europe are performed by the central power are here performed by a distribution of several different tribunals. Thus in Europe the Church is included in the State, but we have separated them here and say the State has no business with the Church. In Europe the Church is connected with the State, is connected with the Government; but we have no such here. Let the Church take care of religion; let the State take care of civility, and let them not meddle one with the other. Now this separation of functions and specialization of organs is American, and it is American not in one sense, but because we have adopted it; because we have made it the basis of our State and national policy, and we have found it to be so good that we propose to hold on to it. For we say the Legislature shall have the making of the law, but when that law comes into discussion, the Legislature is not to be permitted to sit in judgment. We have the Judiciary, and when they pronounce their decision, we do not permit the Judge to put on his cap and execute it, but leave that matter to the hands of the Executive. We separate all the functions and give them to different tribunals, and that which we do in State affairs we propose to do, and in the same spirit, through the whole procedure of the State, both in Federal and local affairs. Now, the moment you unite secular education and religious education you have gone back on the American idea. You have undertaken to make the school-house do what should be done by three separate institutions—the family, the Church and the State. The State organizes the school for a political reason, for its own preservation demands intelligence in the voter. It is the creature of the vote, and the vote must be blind. With this view the State is interested in education, but further than that it has no right to meddle. If the school teaches religion, it usurps the place of the State. Now, there is one thing which we have a right, as Americans, to say, and that is that we won't be dictated to. [Applause.] We are willing to defer to the superiority of the European universities and schools of vote. We have been engaged in other work than study—the lifting up of a nation—but when it comes to the organization for the benefit of the Government, we say to Europe, "Stand out of the way; we know more of the matter than you do." We do not object, therefore, that emigrants bring with them their educated notions of free schools, but when they bring European notions of civil policy, we stand on the threshold and warn them back. Where is the European patent Government that raised the people to the eminence to which our system has elevated us? We have studied the welfare of the people, and among other things have found out the necessity of intelligence based upon virtue, and in this lies the secret of our national prosperity and individual happiness. Now we don't intend to go back to this. We propose to stand by our Common Schools as we have hitherto done, to guard them against every possible danger, and above all against the danger of the priestly hand. [Great cheering.] Allow me to say I admit that I have no charge to bring against the great Roman Catholic body which is mainly interested in this change of policy. I do them the credit to say, whoever has brought about this controversy, they have not. In the Syllabus it was announced distinctly that these free common schools under the care of States and secular hands were to be disapproved and denounced. The Roman Catholic journals have put the question in the clearest and plainest possible manner, and they state their determination to overthrow the school system. It is a fair conflict between America and the old Roman ideas, and while I give men credit for their candor and honesty, it makes our task the easier to meet them and combat them on the tribunal of public discussion. In respect to the merits of this question, let me say in the first place experience has shown that free common schools conducted without sectarian bias are not alone possible but profitable. The State not educating through their citizens themselves, tax themselves for their own government, [illegible] for the education of themselves and their children. In the European countries education is a gift conferred upon its poor subjects with graciousness, but in this country the people are themselves the Government, and they educate their children with the means they provide for them. It is said those free schools bring up an irreligious class of men, but by the American idea of subdivision of functions it does not follow you are to religiously educate the child at school. This is done at home and in the Sunday-school, but in reality this whole question is a revival of the old worn-out method of European monarchies, and what has it done there? I am not afraid to compare our people, educated in the common schools, with the people of any nation on the globe, and this American idea, which has resulted in so much good, it is not our intention to change. It is said that the consciences of our foreign brethren demand that there should be religion in public schools, but that we know is not all they desire. Are we to fill up that yawning gulf deep as perdition—a perverted conscience? [Applause.] It is not against the conscience that the child shall be educated in secular knowledge and religious knowledge, but both presence shall not come under the auspices of the State. Let the priest control their religious education and let the State govern that portion of their education which fits them for the right of citizenship. But this is altogether a question of school or no school—of free public school, without sectarian bias; but the arguments to maintain this assertion I leave to the gentlemen who follow me. The reverend gentleman, in conclusion, expressed his satisfaction at the spirit of unanimity and enthusiasm evinced on the question, and hoped that the time would never come when an American audience would remain apathetic when the safety of their common school system, unhampered by sectarianism or bias, was endangered.

ADDRESS OF MR. DODGE.

After Mr. BEECHER had concluded his address, which was listened to with the deepest attention, Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE was introduced. He said:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have been so often warned of danger to our republican institutions if such or such contingencies should happen, that I sometimes fear we become so accustomed to the warning that it may be difficult to excite us to effort when the real danger is at hand. The presence of this assemblage this evening tells us, however, that we need have no fear on this hand. I am oppressed with the conviction that we are met this evening in the presence of dangers which, unless they are met and averted, must end in the destruction of our peculiar and cherished system of government. It is the glory of our institutions that here every sect and every man may worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience—may manage their ecclesiastical affairs just as they please, provided they do not in any way infringe on the rights of any other sect, or so insist on their peculiar privileges as to interfere with the working of a system which is intended for the good of all. There is no disguising the fact that we have in our midst a sectarian element which in all its past history has been opposed to the education and elevation of the masses, and which claims to be the true and only representative of the religion of our Savior.

Acknowledging ultimate responsibility and allegiance to a distant foreign Power, temporal and spiritual, the great mass of their adherents have come to this country to escape the oppression and poverty of the old. Ignorant and superstitious, they have been educated to rely implicitly on their spiritual advisers and instructors, with little or no knowledge of our peculiar form of government are yet, in a very short time, admitted to all the privileges of American citizenship.

Now, if these persons, when thus taken into partnership with us in this noble inheritance, which has been purchased for us by such sacrifices of blood, labor and treasure by our fathers, would become really and truly Americans, severing all allegiance with the institutions or power of any other country, there would be no danger in our partnership; but we all know the fact that the Romish Church in the United States (and by that I mean the Catholics in the United States) are part and parcel of the great Papal power, which has its center in Rome, and whatever they may claim as Americans, they are the subjects of the Pope, and, through their priests are bound with chains stronger than iron to the dictates of that foreign Power which in all its past history is utterly opposed to the principles of popular government and popular education. "By their works ye shall know them." We have only to read their history in the past, and look to Spain, Italy and Mexico today, to see what America would be and will be if they can succeed in destroying our common schools. They come among us, we open our arms and give them welcome to all the privileges of our free and happy country. We throw around them the protection of our laws; we offer them a liberal portion of our landed inheritance without money or price; we offer to educate their children free of all cost, with books and facilities of which our fathers never dreamed; to educate them in Christian morality, to give them a sacred regard for truth and justice, a love of country, and to instill into their minds the grand and liberal principles on which our institutions are founded. He would teach them frugality, industry, temperance; and never was there at any time more need of teaching the moral law of the Bible—"Thou shalt not kill; thou shalt not commit adultery; thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not bear false witness; thou shalt not covet." We invite them to come and sit down under our vine and fig-tree, our common school, and none shall molest them or make them afraid; but they say, No; you teach our children the Bible, you allow them to read history which may teach them what we do not wish them to know; that our Church, when it has the power, will not allow others to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences—and as you do not pretend to give the children a religious education, we demand to have our children where we can educate them according to the dogmas of our Church, and make them as good subjects of a foreign Power as if they had been born there; so that we can hold all our people by the strong hand of sectarian influence; and, we demand, therefore, that all other sects shall be taxed to support our Church schools. Now, I ask you, fellow-citizens, is this not so? and do not we all feel and know it to be so—they do not care for the Bible, or what they call the Protestant Bible, but which we call the English Bible, being in our schools. If we should offer to substitute the Douay Bible, it would not answer, unless we would at the same time allow their priests to teach it and with it their peculiar dogmas. No! no! it is the influence of our public schools, and their democratic character, free from all sectarian bias; the mixing of their children with ours, the tendency of these schools to promote the true type of American character, and the danger that they may break loose from the chains of Ecclesiastical authority. This is what they fear; they are conscious of the advantage of holding their people in one mass and offering them to either political party which would yield most to their demands; they have got the taste of blood, and are more ravenous than ever. They make no secret of their political power. It is in our City triumphant, and they now don't hesitate to boast that they will in fifty years secure throughout the country, what they have gained here. They understand well how and when to use that power. And we are met here to see if anything can be done to arouse the City, State and country to appreciate the danger, and if possible, to avert it. Shall we allow our noble system of free popular schools, supported by all and for the education of all, to be destroyed? for that is the issue. Once let the Roman Catholics have a portion of our fund raised by general tax to go to the support of their sectarian schools and then every [illegible] may demand the same. Oh! no; we will not stand by and see this work we have so long cherished, and such as the world nowhere else can boast of, perish. The heart of the American people is true, and when once public attention is aroused to the true issue and danger, there will be such an uprising as will convince the Romish Church the world over, of the folly of their vain boast that within fifty years they will have the control of this country, and that they have reckoned without their host; that we will not be taxed to support any of their sectarian institutions, be it church, school, hospital or nunnery.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. SCHENCK.

Rev. Dr. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK was then introduced, and remarked that this was decidedly a very large-sized indignation meeting, and therefore, he might, not inappropriately, take as his text "Be ye angry and sin not." [Laughter.] Such a meeting as this, in this historical place, was suggestive of events in the past history of the country. Nearly a century ago our forefathers determined at Boston that they would not give money for the support of that in which their sympathies were not interested as citizens. The struggle which then ensued gave birth to American Independence, and as generations succeeded that age vital questions were met and disposed of with energy and success. The question of slavery was discussed and finally the slaves were freed, and we have now come to consider questions which concern civil rights and religious liberty. The question now under consideration is one of invasion of right; the kernel of the nut we are to crack is the question of subsidizing the money of a free people for sectarian purposes. We have heard from the resolutions how the Legislature foisted upon the people of the City the measure contained in the 10th section of the 876th chapter of the laws of the State, and we want to know how we are affected thereby. There have been abstracted from the funds of the City half a million dollars, four hundred thousand dollars of which have gone for other purposes than to the support of the schools. The law making this appropriation is contradictory in its terms, inasmuch as it enables the money to be devoted to asylums connected with churches, while there is no authority for such distribution of it. The speaker said he was here to-night for the purpose of speaking, and at the same time to represent the Evangelical Alliance, of which Hon. WM. E. DODGE was the President. This Alliance has laborers in every part of the Christian world. When the call for this meeting was noticed by the officers of the Alliance they determined to co-operate with it by every means in their power. The Society earnestly protests against the introduction of the entering wedge which will split asunder our liberties so dearly bought and for which our forefathers struggled to establish in the days of the revolution. It was not his purpose to excite religious prejudice or encourage bigotry. All he demanded was a fair fight and no favor. If it was sought to oppress the Catholic Church he for one would stand by the side of the oppressed. He gave the Catholics credit for honesty of intention, and said that they were good fighters in the cause they advocated. The question we are agitating is not that of the Bible in the common schools, but we are here to hurl the lance against the tenth section of this act, which is a stigma on the statute book of the State. No one wants to take the Bible out of the common schools. The Roman Catholics certainly do not want to do so, for it is one of the best arguments they can have against the common school system, which is the point they are driving at. Take the Bible out of the schools to-morrow, and the Catholics would fight the system harder than they ever did before. The Catholics do not want to take the Bible away; so in God's name let it stay unmolested, and let us devote our attention earnestly in opposition to the efforts that are being made to sectarianize our Common School system. But if it ever becomes necessary to remove the Bible in order to save the schools he would be willing to let it go.

After Dr. SCHENCK's address the Chairman stated that Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM, who had been announced to speak this evening, was unavoidably absent by reason of a severe cold, which confined him to his house. Mr. KETCHUM had, however, sent a written address which would be given to the reporters and published. The following is the substance of the remarks which Mr. KETCHUM would have made had he been present:

ADDRESS OF MR. KETCHUM.

Mr. KETCHUM said that the topic which had convened this meeting was not a new one, and to his personal knowledge it had attracted the attention of the public for the last half-century. No subject had been more thoroughly discussed and none better settled by public authorities than the one now under consideration. It was a fundamental principle in the legislation of this State that every child residing within its limits—whether of native or foreign birth, whether white or colored—is entitled, at the expense of the State, to be instructed by competent teachers in the rudiments of knowledge sufficient to enable him to become an intelligent citizen and to transact the ordinary business of life. Beyond such instruction the State is not bound to go. The French and German languages, and what are called the accomplishments, ought not to be taught at the public expense. The numbers of children now in the free common schools of the State is 1,500,000, and the amount of money which the State pays for the support of these schools is $10,000,000 annually. Now, if the State raises by tax this vast amount of money the State ought to provide for the expenditure of the same. This the State of New-York has been endeavoring to do by legislation continued through a long series of years in which it has built up the common school system, the crowning glory of the State. It was supposed that every citizen had reason to be proud of his State for her action in this regard, but there is a class of citizens who now tell us that the State may and ought to raise her money for the education of children, but the Church ought to spend the money so raised. They say "the Church can give just as good secular instruction as the State, and can give religious instruction beside." The State replies: "We have great respect for religion, we regard it as a conservative element of society and will protect every citizen and every sect in the enjoyment of his and their religion and worship, but we have no right to tax the people for the support of religion. It must derive its support from the voluntary contributions of its own disciples and votaries." These are American principles so well understood that it would seem a waste of time to explain and prove their truth to an American audience. If the State pays for the support of religion, it would seem proper that it should regulate and prescribe the forms of religious worship and doctrines. This interference would not be submitted to for an instant. The speaker then proceeded to show that these principles had been fairly recognized and established in the discussions and decisions upon this very question now before the public, and in doing so he recapitulated briefly the history of the last forty-seven years during which he had been personally connected with the discussions, and could therefore speak with certain knowledge. In 1822 JOHNSON CHASE, a Baptist clergyman, procured the passage of an act which enabled his Society to draw from the school fund an unusual amount of money, and applied $5,000 to the erection of a Baptist Church. This act created considerable excitement, and the Public School Society went to Albany to secure a repeal of the law, the Common Council uniting in the application. A large number of property-owners sent a petition to the Legislature, requesting the passage of a law imposing an additional tax to support the schools under the charge of the Public School Society, which was charged with the education of poor children. The whole subject was ably discussed before the Legislature, and resulted in a reference of the matter to the Common Council of New-York, who were vested with full authority to divide the portion of the school moneys awarded to the City among such institutions and schools as it saw fit. This became a law. The Law Committee of the Common Council reported that the Church schools ought to be excluded entirely, and this report was adopted by the Common Council. The question was thus settled, so far as the City authorities were concerned, without being drawn into politics. Some time after, Archbishop HUGHES persuaded his people that they had been badly used in not being allowed to educate their children at the public expense in the Roman Catholic schools. He argued that Catholics paid taxes, and these moneys should be expended in such a way as the tax-payers choose to direct, forgetting that when the taxes are paid, the money becomes the property of the State, and the tax-payer loses all control over it except as directed by the will of the majority of the people. The Archbishop further decreed that it was a violation of conscience for Catholic children to receive instruction in which their own religious faith is not recognized and taught. The speaker thought it was absurd to say that to learn a Catholic child to read and write and spell is a violation of his conscience. The child was not instructed in those branches to make him religious, but to make him an intelligent citizen. In 1840 the Archbishop petitioned the Corporation to grant the Catholics a portion of the school fund, but the application was refused. An appeal was therefore made to the Legislature to take control of the subject. The petition was referred to Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, who was the Secretary of State, for report. He drew up a report, accompanied by a bill, which, if it had become a law, would have given the Catholics all the advantages they sought. Gov. SEWARD took great interest in the measure, and sought to procure the passage of the bill, but the measure failed. Thus ended the controversy at that time. The subject has been renewed on various occasions, and gradually the Catholics have succeeded in making inroads upon the public school funds, until now they have obtained nearly all they want. The guardians of this sacred trust have meanwhile been resting in fancied security until now the danger has become so great that we feel that the time for action has come. For that purpose we are present to-night, and the whole public should be fully aroused to the importance of the movement.

Short addresses were then made by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Rev. Dr. STEWART and Rev. Dr. GANSE, after which the resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

THE WESTCHESTER ELECTIONS.

Great Republican Triumph—The Complexion of the Board of Supervisors Completely Changed.

The result of the town elections in Westchester County has materially changed the aspect of affairs there, and consequently created unusual excitement among the politicians. The old or present Board of Supervisors is composed of seventeen Democrats and seven Republicans; and although complete returns of Tuesday's election have not yet been received, sufficient information has been obtained to show that the Republicans have elected 12 if not 13 of the 24 members of the new Board, who, with one or two Democrats who are opposed to extravagant expenditure for new roads, will have a majority on those questions, if not independent of Democratic assistance altogether.

Hon. Hezekiah D. Robertson, Republican, was re-elected Supervisor of Bedford without opposition. In the town of Cortlandt, Mr. James H. Anderson, Republican, was elected in the place of Mr. Brown, Democrat, by 240 majority. In East Chester, John M. Masterton, Republican, elected in the place of E. D. Lawrence, Democrat, by 140 majority. Mr. A. O. Wilcox, Democrat, was re-elected Supervisor of the town of Greenburg without opposition. In the town of Harrison, Mr. Edward Willetts, Democrat and anti-Boulevard, was re-elected over the Boulevard candidate by 17 majority. Daniel Hunt, Republican, was re-elected Supervisor of Lewisboro' for the twenty-sixth consecutive year. Thomas L. Rushmore, Democrat, who advocates the construction of good roads, but contends that the work should be done under the supervision and management of town officers, was re-elected Supervisor of Mamaroneck by 100 majority. [illegible]

A Woman Shot by Her Husband in Newark.

JOSEPH NESBITT, was arrested in Newark last evening for shooting his wife. He has been married about eighteen months to a young lady whose acquaintance he made in Newark. During the past three months he has suspected that she was not in every respect faithful to him, and has watched her movements with a design to put an end to her flirtations. On the night of the 27th inst. he found her in the company of a young man who had for some time been paying her visits. Without waiting for explanations NESBITT fired upon the pair. The shot took effect upon Mrs. NESBITT. Her wounds are not serious. NESBITT was committed to answer.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIPS JAVA AND HAMMONIA.

The Cunard steam-ship Java, from Liverpool March 19 and Queenstown March 20, and the Hamburg-American Company's steamer Hammonia, from Hamburg March 16 and Havre March 19, reached this port yesterday. The news thus at hand is later by two days than was that received by the *City of Brooklyn*. Capt. MEYER, of the Hammonia, is entitled to thanks for a liberal supply of continental papers.

Bad accounts of suffering come from Palestine, where the drought still prevails.

It is stated that arrangements are being made in Amsterdam for the establishment of a direct line of steam communication via the Suez Canal, between Holland and her eastern dependencies, Java, Sumatra, &c. Prince HENRY of the Netherlands, brother of the King of Holland, is the honorary President of the undertaking.

Figaro says: "The health of PIUS IX. declines daily. A foreign prelate, who was recently received in a private audience by the Sovereign Pontiff, was quite shocked by his appearance. 'Alas!' exclaimed the prelate, 'the proverb then is true, "*Non videbuntur Petri*,"' alluding to the Roman saying that no Sovereign Pontiff can reign longer than St. Peter, who occupied the Pontifical chair during twenty-five years. PIUS IX. is now in the twenty-fourth year of his Primacy. The person who writes to us from Rome has recently been himself received by the Pope, and found him sadly changed. PIUS IX. now rises with difficulty; his look has not the vivacity which formerly distinguished it; his voice, low and weak, no longer possesses the sonority of former times. This increasing change causes great anxiety among the official circle at the Vatican, although they endeavor to conceal the fact. It is, nevertheless, quite true, and there exist apprehensions at Rome. Our correspondent is the more entitled to credit as he is a man who is profoundly devoted to the Holy See."

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Future Events in Roumania—French Policy Toward Rome—Spanish Matters—The Prince Imperial's Birthday—Royal Recalls.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 18, 1870.

I learned this morning, from a source on which reliance is to be placed, that Roumania is about to become the theater of events which are likely to compromise the peace of Europe. A number of young men belonging to the Principalities, and who have been compelled to seek refuge here on account of their hostility to the Prussian régime, have received information that everything is ready for a rising, and they leave to-morrow to join the movement. If, as I have reason to believe from what I have heard, it embraces all the patriotic elements of the Principalities, Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern is on the eve of being compelled to pack up his trunks and return to Berlin.

Every one knows how the young Prussian Lieutenant came to reign over the Moldavian-Wallachian Provinces. What is not so well known, however, is the manner in which M. DE BISMARCK has been turning to account the installation of the nephew of the future Emperor of Germany.

By the concession of all the lines of railroads, canals, and banks in the Principalities to Prussian companies, a rapid ascendancy has been given to Prussian influence on the Danube, but the haste and unscrupulousness which have been manifested in carrying out this line of policy have not only disgusted all classes in the Principalities, but opened the eyes of France, Russia and Austria to the objects which the Cabinet of Berlin have in view. These Powers have therefore through their agents been busily at work to foment the elements of discontent to which these proceedings have given rise, and the country has now reached a state of effervescence for which there can be but one remedy—revolution. The men of all political parties have united for the overthrow of the Prince, whom they contemptuously style "the German." The Roumanians of the Latin race will no longer consent to live under the domination of BISMARCK, the real ruler of the Principalities and the great enemy of the nations which have a common origin with them.

Should the projected insurrection succeed, it will lead to serious consequences, for Prussia will never quietly submit to the expulsion of a Prince who is so closely connected with her dynasty. On the other hand, if she attempts to employ force to maintain Prince CHARLES upon the throne in defiance of the will of the people of the Principalities, it is certain that the three Powers which have been opposing her policy will interfere. What the result will be is impossible to predict. It will be determined in a great measure by the state of military and naval preparation in which the Governments in question may find themselves when the difficulty arises. In any event the pressing character of the danger will, in all probability, hurry up the negotiations which are in progress for an alliance between the three Governments which have such powerful motives for arresting the march of Prussian aggrandizement.

In the meanwhile the Berlin Cabinet is actively pushing forward its military and naval preparations. A letter received in Paris today states that a great movement of some sort is expected by the army, and that the utmost activity is manifest in all the fortresses and sea-ports of the Baltic. In the fortress of Mayence there is not room for a single cannon or soldier more.

FRENCH POLICY TOWARD ROME.

Here the question of the policy to be pursued toward Rome absorbs public attention to the exclusion of almost every other. It is stated that the reply of Cardinal ANTONELLI to Comte DARU's dispatch has arrived, but its contents have not as yet transpired. It is not improbable that they will be communicated to the Chambers on Monday by either M. EMILE OLLIVIER or Comte DARU, in reply to an interpellation by M. JULES FAVRE. The statement noticed in one of my recent letters that M. OLLIVIER was preparing a plan for the separation of Church and State, to be adopted simultaneously by the Catholic Governments, would seem to have a basis of truth. The *Centre Gauche*, the new organ of the faction so named of the Corps Legislatif, had an article on the subject yesterday, in which it not merely confirms the statement, but adds that the project, when completed, is to be kept in reserve for certain eventualities. The Abbe BAUER, it is added, is frequently closeted with the Minister of Public Worship.

Touching the prospect of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, which is really the point in the question about which people here are most concerned, I do not see much chance of it at present. It is said that when in the interview between the Emperor, the Nuncio and Count DARU, the latter said that if the Papal Court remained deaf to the remonstrances of France it might become necessary to withdraw the French troops, the Emperor interrupted him with an energetic "jamais." I give the story for what it is worth. Although I believe His Majesty will never willingly consent to abandon the aged Pontiff to the mercy of his enemies, he may and probably will be forced by circumstances, or rather by the persuasions of the Holy Father's Jesuit advisers to yield to the popular sentiment here on the subject.

attaining the crown. The text of article 381 of the Spanish penal code is, it seems, so precise in its application to the case that there is no way of getting over the difficulty but by a revision of the clause itself. It says that in the case most favorable to the duellist, that is to say, in the case in which the person insulted has not been able to obtain from the insulter a sufficient explanation or the satisfaction he has demanded, then the insulted party who may be so unfortunate as to kill his adversary in a duel is condemned to a forced residence for from four to six years at a distance of at least ten leagues from the spot where the duel has been fought. Moreover, the party committing the homicide is subjected to the surveillance of the authorities, is disqualified for all public employment, and deprived of all political rights during that period.

It is not probable that the Prim Ministry will attempt to override this provision by a coup d'état, under present circumstances, still less by a direct appeal to the Cortes for its repeal. Esau Topete, that faithful adherent of the Duke, has, it is said, abandoned his cause, and therefore the best thing he can do is to follow the advice of his brothers and retire to England. It is said that the Duke and Duchess of Alencon are contemplating a visit to France, with the permission of the Emperor. The Duke is the son of the Duke de Nemours.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S BIRTHDAY.

The Prince Imperial's birthday (Wednesday) was suffered to pass by without the expected general amnesty making its appearance. The event was celebrated merely by some private festivities at the Palace, the young Prince playing the host on the occasion.

ROYAL BROILS.

The result of the arbitration, to which, at the recommendation of the Emperor, the differences of the Ex-Queen Isabella and her husband were submitted, is that Don Francisco d'Assis is to travel for a year abroad. He goes first to the Hyènes, where he is to meet and "bid good-by" to his son, the Prince of Asturias, who is on a visit with his grandmother, Queen Christina.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Present Condition of the Country—Lawlessness and Misery in all Parts—A Cry for Relief—Promise of the Summer Months.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Madrid, Saturday, March 12, 1870.

At a meeting of the friends of Gen. Prim the Minister of War said that he saw no grounds whatever for the complaints made against the present state of affairs and the proceedings of the Government, and that, moreover, all things considered, the Spanish nation had reason to be thankful for the results to which the revolution has led.

If we consider as the ne plus ultra of benefits derived from a revolution, that of being no more exposed to being seized at 2 in the morning by the Police, and thrown into a frightful dungeon, whence to emerge at the end of forty or fifty days, half dead and half blind, without having the slightest suspicion of the crime committed, and without having seen a single Judge—if, I say, we consider this as the greatest blessing that can accrue from a revolution, then Gen. Prim is right; for since the revolution no Minister, Judge or man in authority whatever has the right to enter a public dwelling without a warrant signed by a responsible Judge, bound to examine the prisoner within seventy-two hours, and to order him to be imprisoned or set at liberty at once, under a penalty of one thousand francs and the loss of his post; but this benefit, even enhanced by religious liberty, cannot compensate for, still less counterbalance, the long list of ills that Spain continues to suffer from.

Loans are contracted, as before the revolution, in the most secret manner possible. Where does the money go? To what purposes is it devoted? Where are the documents proving that it has been expended in the interest of the nation? There is not one Deputy, excepting Señor Figuerola, who has any knowledge of these facts. Notwithstanding, nobody is ignorant of the fact that there is not a single real in the Exchequer, and that Señor Figuerola has appropriated the last resources of the nation to meet the impending dangers of this Summer. As to authority, it is not more respected than under the Monarchy—that is to say, it is set totally at defiance. The law has become an instrument of party passions, instead of the faithful executor of justice.

At present, as before, numberless Prefects and municipal officials have retired from their posts in despair of ever enforcing the respect due their rank. The Magistrates, whose dignity seems to be on a par with that of a linen-draper's assistant in other countries, are in continual trepidation for their very lives. It was only three or four weeks ago that the Minister of War sent to the Canary Islands six superior officers who were openly conspiring against the Government, and to the Balearic Islands six others, accused of intrigues with the Alphonsists and the Isabellists.

The enumeration of these facts is, I think, a sufficient proof of the ills to which Spain is still a martyr, from a political point of view, at least. Let us, then, glance at the social condition of this unhappy country: the same grievous defects are manifested. How can Spain be said to be rapidly improving even on this one point, when, in a town like Cordova, a band of robbers carry on their depredations with an audacity only to be accounted for by the impunity with which they are allowed to plunder, murder, and then escape, and when forgers and coiners of counterfeit money are practising their craft in broad daylight, under the very eyes of the Police?

The Constitution, framed by the lawful representatives of the nation, proclaims the Monarchy, and yet the Republicans hold their meetings and discuss at their clubs, coram populo, day and night, and hide no longer their intention of opposing by force the decision of the Cortes concerning the election of a Sovereign. The Carlists, on the other hand, are doing everything in their power to destroy national representation and the power of the masses.

How, then, I repeat, can we say that all is well, in presence of the lamentable instances I have cited, and to which could be added the shameful acts of disorder which attended the elections at Calatuyad and at Segovia, and the necessity under which the tax-collectors find themselves of doing duty accompanied by an armed escort?

I have not spoken of the thousands of laborers without work, and consequently without bread, and enduring the most heart-rending sufferings. This is only another of the countless evidences that Spain is little better off than she was before the revolution, and most certainly a prey to greater agitation and disorder.

There is now in Spain one universal clamor for the substitution for the present Government of one more stable, more conscientious, and more capable of adhering to the principles of the revolution.

It has been found impossible to come to any understanding on the subject of the organic laws. They will, therefore, be discussed at length in the Cortes, and the election of a Sovereign will be deferred until October or November next. All things considered, this Summer promises to be a most eventful one in the annals of Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Gladstone and the Irish Land Bill.

At a special meeting of the Municipal Council of the City of Dublin, held on the 4th inst., the Lord Mayor in the chair, resolutions regarding the Irish Land bill were drawn up, and directed to be forwarded to the Prime Minister. The resolutions expressed the desire of the Council to declare that it viewed with disappointment and apprehension the complicated and inadequate though well-intentioned propositions of the Government. The Government bill, if passed in its present state, would only embitter the relations between landlord and tenant without touching the giant evils of insecurity of tenure and liability to capricious eviction. Further, it was urged on the Premier that [illegible] the results of inadequate legislation on this all-important subject, it would have been better for the peace and happiness of Ireland that no such attempt had been undertaken, if the subject were not effectually dealt with.

The following is the reply of Mr. Gladstone:

No. 10 Downing-street, Whitehall, March 8, 1870.

My Lord Mayor: I have received with sincere regret your Lordship's letter of the 5th, and the inclosed resolutions of the Municipal Council of Dublin, which declare that the provisions of the Land bill now before Parliament will additionally embitter the relations between landlord and tenant, and will practically leave as they are the evils of insecure tenure and liability to eviction.

I own myself unable to comprehend how eviction being now attended with no charge to the landlord, the inducements to it can remain practically untouched when it comes to be burdened with a charge which may amount to several, and in a large class of cases, to seven years' rent of the farm. The resolutions of the Municipal Council do not specify the provisions which they desire to see introduced into the bill. I can therefore only say that the Government will be most ready to propose or adopt any amendment which may be shown to conduce to the completeness and efficiency of the measure, but that they do not see in what manner the plans [illegible] as perpetuity of tenure, or as valuation of rents by public authority, could be rendered consistent either with any fair interpretation of the rights of property, or with the general welfare of the people of Ireland, and the most effective development of her agricultural industry. I have the honor to be, my Lord Mayor, your most faithful and obliged servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

The Case of the City of Boston in Parliament.

In the House of Commons, March 17, Sir J. Pakington said: "Before addressing to the Secretary of the Board of Trade the question which stands in my name on the paper, I wish, in consequence of communications which I received this morning from Liverpool, to preface the question by another, of which I have given the honorable gentleman private notice. I wish to ask whether all casualties at sea are reported to the Board of Trade, and whether the honorable gentleman is aware that since the 1st of January last nine steam-ships have been lost, seven of which foundered at sea with great loss of life, and that most of these casualties are attributed to the want of proper bulk-heads and of a proper check upon over-loading. If my honorable friend is not prepared at once to answer this question, which he will see relates to a subject of great importance, I shall be happy to furnish him with the names of the ships and other particulars which have been supplied to me. I wish now to ask the question which stands on the paper—namely, Whether any confirmation has been received of a statement in a letter in a recent number of the Times that when the City of Boston left Halifax 'she was deeply laden with wheat in bags, being eighteen or twenty inches deeper than the insurance allows,' thus showing the great probability that the ship, with all on board her, had been lost from the same cause of deep lading that led to the loss of the London; whether any action has been taken by the Board of Trade on this subject in consequence of the report presented to them by the Institute of Naval Architects, as the result of a protracted investigation by scientific men, after the loss of the London, of this question of over-lading; and whether it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to take any steps, either by legislation or by the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry, for the protection of Her Majesty's subjects from this great source of danger in packet ships."

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, in reply to that part of the question having reference to the City of Boston, stated that the Board of Trade had received no confirmation of the statement contained in an anonymous letter, to the effect that the City of Boston was overladen when she left Halifax. He thought it but fair to the owners of that vessel to state that he had received from Mr. Inman the most emphatic contradiction of this statement. He said that his agent at Halifax had reported to him that the actual draught of water of the vessel when she left that port was twenty-one feet seven inches of water, which was from seven inches to ten inches less than on any of her previous voyages. He also inclosed a statement of the cargo actually on board. This had been submitted to the professional officers at the Board of Trade, who reported that it was quite impossible that with a cargo of such a nature and with the great accommodation which, in a vessel like the City of Boston, was set apart for passengers, she could have been overladen, or that her loss, if she were unfortunately lost, could be due to that cause. Mr. Inman, in his letter, added:

"We are uninsured for more than £50,000 on the vessel, her stores and freight, under which circumstances we are the last persons likely to overload our vessels. It is not for us to appear before the public to buoy up hopes which may be disappointed, but we believe the vessel to be afloat."

With reference to the other question, he must ask the right honorable gentleman to let him postpone his answer until he was furnished, as promised, with the names of the vessels to which the right honorable gentleman alluded. He was unable to say whether nine vessels had foundered at sea since the beginning of the year from want of proper bulkheads. The report of the Society of Naval Architects, to which the right honorable member alluded, was presented four years ago, but successive Governments had thought it inexpedient to adopt its recommendations, and in the new Merchant Shipping bill it was not proposed to legislate in that direction.

Sir J. Pakington said his honorable friend had not answered his question whether the Government proposed to remove the source of danger to which he had alluded, either by legislation or a Royal Commission.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre said he had stated already that it was not intended to legislate upon the subject in the New Merchant Shipping bill, nor did he intend to propose a Royal Commission on the subject.

Mail Steamer Run Down in the Channel—Sad Loss of Life.

On March 17 the London and South-western Company's steamer Normandy, Capt. Harvey, left Southampton for the Channel Islands about 12 o'clock at night. At 4 A. M., about thirty miles from the Needles, the screw-steamer Mary, bound from the Danube for London, ran stem on into the Normandy during a very thick fog. She struck the Normandy abaft the midship section, cutting her down to the water's edge, and the after-cabins and hold filled immediately. The number of lives lost was reported as follows: Capt. Harvey, chief mate, chief and second engineers, three sailors, seven firemen and carpenter, three first-class gentlemen passengers, four second-class lady passengers, and ten deck passengers. The most graphic account of the disaster is to be found in the Daily News of March 19, as follows:

"The Normandy left the Southampton Docks about a quarter of an hour before midnight on Wednesday, for Guernsey and Jersey, under the command of Capt. Henry Beckford Harvey, with about thirty-five passengers, the total number of souls on board being estimated at sixty. The night was hazy, and the fog gradually thickened, and became very dense as the English coast was left behind. At 3½ o'clock the steamer came into collision with a large screw-steamer, which struck her abaft the starboard sponson. It was at once apparent that the Normandy was sinking, and Capt. Harvey, who was on deck at the time of the accident, immediately gave orders to lower the boats, but of these two only, slung on the port side, were available, the large life-boat which was in the starboard slings having been smashed in the collision. 'Ladies first' was the next order given by the gallant old Captain, who, with the rest of his crew, appear to have acted with remarkable coolness and a regard for the safety of the passengers intrusted to their charge. Consequently the female passengers who were aft were huddled into the boats, most of them attired in nothing else but the clothes in which they had been sleeping, and as many of the other passengers as could be taken, all were put on board the other vessel, which proved to be the Mary, of Grimsby; but before the boats could return to their own ship she suddenly sank, about ten minutes after the collision. Capt. Harvey was last seen on the paddle-box bridge, and went down in the ship, as did also his chief mate, Mr. Ockleford, several of the crew, and passengers. Mr. Cox, the chief engineer, the other engineers, and firemen—one only of the latter, indeed, being all of the engine-room staff saved. Capt. Stranock, the commander of the Mary, thought his own vessel was sinking, and had ordered out the life-boats, and all was done, so far as we can hear, to save life, but of course so brief a space of time elapsed between the collision and the sinking of the Normandy that but little means beyond those taken on board that vessel could be adopted with any successful result. The Mary, whose cut-water is badly damaged, with both her bows stove in, remained about the spot for two or three hours, and then steamed slowly to Southampton, the nearest port where any substantial assistance could be afforded her in her crippled condition, and reached here about 4 o'clock in the afternoon in charge of Pilot Elkridge. She brought up in the river to await tide service, but the rescued passengers, who included a little child, were at once landed in the docks and conveyed to an hotel, where every attention was paid to them by direction of Mr. E. K. Corke, the South-western Company's energetic Superintendent here. The ladies were in a pitiful plight, indeed; most of them were without shoes, some without stockings, and three or four were wrapped in blankets supplied by the crew of the Mary. The fireman who was saved owed his life to Mr. Goodwin, who was standing on the deck with him, and exclaimed, 'Jump into the boat and take that rope,' and as the man demurred he pushed him in, saying, 'Mind you come back for me,' but before the boat returned the Normandy had gone to the bottom. One of the ladies saved brought back a favorite dog which was thrown to her, we are told, by her brother, who, poor fellow, was lost. Another lady is saved whose mother has perished in the ill-fated vessel, and a third whose husband and two children perished. The actual number of passengers lost cannot yet be accurately ascertained, for it seems they had not taken their tickets, and if they had it would be hardly possible to tell, Mr. Ockleford, whose duty it was to have granted them, being lost; but it is said there were about twenty-five or thirty—a small number as compared with ordinary occasions, for on Monday night, for instance, there were about forty-six. The Mary is a long screw-steamer, of about 900 tons register, and was from the Black Sea and Mediterranean, bound to London with maize. Her home port is Grimsby. The Normandy was a fine paddle-steamer of 600 tons register, and 400 full tonnage, fitted with engines of 200 horse-power. She bore the best reputation of any of the fastest vessels in the trade."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Mary Lowell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The shuffling reply of the British Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the questions put to him in the House of Commons, yesterday evening, by Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, respecting the seizure of the Mary Lowell, will no doubt be duly noticed by the Government of the United States. As the owners, however, of that vessel and of her valuable cargo are not likely to have a full report of Mr. Otway's reply, you will render these much-injured American citizens some service by reproducing in your columns the following report, taken from the London Times of this date:

"Mr. Bentinck asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would state the result of the communications addressed to the Spanish Government with reference to the alleged seizure of the American brig Mary Lowell by a Spanish ship-of-war in British waters on the 15th of March, 1869, and lay upon the table copies of the correspondence upon the subject.

"Mr. Otway said the Mary Lowell, an American vessel, laden with contraband of war, was captured by a Spanish frigate on the 15th of March last off the Bahamas. Representations were made to Her Majesty's Government that the capture had been effected in British waters, and consequently communications were addressed from the Foreign Office to the Spanish Government upon the subject. The Spanish authorities in their reply denied that the capture occurred in British waters, and the vessel was condemned by the High Court of Havana as a vessel taken on the high seas. Her Majesty's Government thought it due to the United States as well as to themselves that the circumstances under which the capture was made should be thoroughly sifted by some competent person, and accordingly the Admiralty were requested to send Commodore Phillimore to investigate the matter. His report had been received, together with the charts and documents which he sent home, and after a careful examination of them the Government were advised that the formal submission of the Mary Lowell occurred on the high seas. Her Majesty's Ministers at Washington and Madrid had accordingly been informed that the evidence as to the place of capture of the Mary Lowell did not justify a demand for her restitution, and this decision was to be communicated to the Governments of the United States and Spain. These communications were made in November last, and no reply had yet been received from either of the Governments named. The correspondence being incomplete he was unable to lay it on the table."

This is the third time that the correspondence between our Foreign Office and America and Spain, respecting the Mary Lowell, has been moved for in the House of Commons. On the former occasions the Foreign Office resorted to its stereotyped allegation that it would be "inconvenient" to publish it. It is now withheld on the pretext that it is "incomplete," although according to Mr. Otway's own showing, England has contrived to wash her hands of the business. The truth is these papers are withheld because they would expose Lord Clarendon's Spanish "proclivities." It is no secret that immediately after the arrival of the Mary Lowell at Havana the British Consul-General at that place investigated the case officially, and transmitted to the British Foreign Office the most conclusive evidence that the seizure was effected within British waters. Mr. Graham Dunlop stated that the vessel was seized "close in shore at Ragged Island," and styled the high-handed proceeding "a flagrant illustration of Spanish lawlessness." Your readers will perceive how very "inconvenient" it would have been for our Foreign Office to lay Mr. Consul-General Graham Dunlop's letters and report before Parliament, more especially as it was with a view to neutralize and override that report that Lord Clarendon caused "Commodore Phillimore to investigate the matter."

But even assuming it were true, as asserted by Mr. Otway, that "the formal submission" (a singular variation for forcible seizure) "of the Mary Lowell occurred on the high seas," still the seizure was altogether illegal, because Spain, not being at war with Cuba, and not having notified a blockade of that island, was not entitled to exercise any belligerent rights on the high seas. To talk of "contraband of war," in a case where the captors were not waging war, exhibits either a lamentable ignorance of even the rudiments of international law, or a wish to prejudice the case of the American claimants. Mr. Otway should have said "munitions" of war. The seizure of the vessel, whether within British waters or not, was therefore clearly wrongful, and her condemnation by the Prize Court at Havana is a flagrant denial of justice, for which the Government of the United States is bound to demand redress. Many British ship-owners and merchants take a lively interest in the case of the Mary Lowell, and are curious to see the correspondence between your able and patriotic Department of State and our supine Foreign Office. If the American Government or the American newspapers would only publish that correspondence, there are independent members of the House of Commons who will bring forward the subject afresh and show up the unfair conduct of Lord Clarendon, who sticks at nothing and is ready to sacrifice British as well as American rights to serve his Spanish clients.

D. C. L.

Temple, London, Tuesday, March 15, 1870.

Partisan Misrepresentation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of "A Most Disgraceful Declaration," a recent number of the New-York Express informs us that the Washington correspondent of the World charges Gen. Banks with giving utterance, at a recent dinner-party in Washington, to the following sentiments:

"If he had his way, he would make war on the Southern States and again obtain military possession of them. Being asked to explain the object of such a course against States which have complied with all the requirements of the Reconstruction acts he answered that what the Republican Party have to fear is the Northern and Western Democracy, and that safety in such a juncture demands a new and arbitrary control of the South."

This, pursues the Express, "is worthy of Butler, but not expected of Banks;" and it proceeds to denounce Gen. Banks, President Grant and the Republican Party in general, on the strength of the "disgraceful declaration" imputed to the distinguished representative from Massachusetts. While any declaration of sentiments made by Gen. Banks on the floor of the House, in speeches, or letters to his constituents, or in any other public or official way, is a fair subject for newspaper criticism or comment, it may well be questioned whether opinions uttered in the privacy and freedom of the family or social circle are justly amenable to the strictures of the Press. But waiving this point, it is at least certain that the deliberate perversion of an opponent's views is utterly unworthy of the Press, and an intolerable wrong to the party misrepresented. Of this wrong the World and Express have both been guilty in the instance above cited. I have the best authority—that of Gen. Banks himself—for saying that the opinions imputed to him are not his; that he has never, in public, or in private, expressed such views. On the contrary, adds the General, "I should not only not wish to do what is suggested as my desire; but, if I had my way, it would be exactly the opposite of that proposed."

In other words, Gen. Banks does not hold and has never expressed any one of the sentiments attributed to him by the World and Express, but clings to precisely the opposite opinions. If then these journals were so prodigal of their censures against Gen. Banks for views which he did not entertain, how shall they withhold their approval and applause from the policy which he does advocate? At least they can do him the partial justice of putting him right before their readers; unless, indeed, they would have the public understand that the gross misrepresentation which I have pointed out was not a matter of accident, an unintentional mistake, but the work of deliberate design.

FAIR PLAY.

Tuesday, March 29, 1870.

Commissioner Delano and the Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of March 28 appears a letter from C. Delano, Commissioner, addressed to your Washington correspondent, which, it appears to me, is as good a piece of special pleading and as unworthy of a responsible officer of the Government as I have seen.

The Commissioner, after a labored statement and an example in figures, comes to the gist of the matter. If you receive any amount, you may, perhaps, deduct from your income an amount equal to that you receive. If you pay twice as much as you receive, you can only deduct what you receive—perhaps not that; if you receive nothing but pay much, you can deduct nothing at all. All this, as the Commissioner wills, through the amended law, approved 2d March, 1867, in no way changes the deductions to be made from income, as may be seen from the following (section 117):

"And in addition to $1,000 exempt from income tax, as hereinbefore provided, all national, State, county and municipal taxes paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits or income of the person who has actually paid the same, the amount actually paid for labor or interest by any person who rents lands, or hires labor to cultivate land, or who conducts any other business from which income is actually derived; the amount paid out for usual or ordinary repairs."

Sharper eyes than mine must be used to discover wherein the amended law differs from the law of 1864, as stated by the Commissioner, in regard to interest and labor. If I am able to see, the deductions are as clearly made under the law of 1867 as under that of 1864. The Commissioner says that "he is a sovereign [illegible]" [illegible] cannot construe the law to make whoever [illegible] one who [illegible] the Commissioner [illegible] to give the law its proper effect, why does he not [illegible] the amendment to section 19, passed March 2, 1867? "And no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of any tax shall be maintained in any Court." The Courts (the authorized and acceptable construers of the law) can then have the opportunity of passing judgment upon them, and by this means quiet any sense of extortion or illegal exaction or contempt of the law, which he and his agents show by disregard of its plainest provisions. If he fail to show his purpose by having the Income laws pass the scrutiny of the Courts, his professions to have all the laws carried out in a "generous spirit" are not worth the paper on which he writes them.

A.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in this morning's issue of your paper that I am there recorded as being identified with the "Young Democracy" in their struggle against the acknowledged leaders of Tammany. At the very moment I found I was thus recorded I was in receipt of letters from Democrats of the "rural districts" approving of my course in standing by tried leaders, who, after years of fighting, had finally led the Democratic Party of the State to victory; and I beg leave to say that I have never hesitated to condemn the factious opposition of the "Young Democracy," and the use of my name as one of that faction was wholly unauthorized, unwarranted, and the record is untrue.

By giving this communication room in your paper you will much oblige

FRANK A. RANSOM, Fifteenth Ward.

New-York, Wednesday, March 30, 1870.

CURRENT NOTES.

A Attic salt it is that makes dry jokers.

The number of Philadelphians who bear the name of Bodkins is three, which is odd.

Some Maryland Democrats are urging "benevolence toward the negro," in the hope that it may divide their vote.

A Pittsburg paper reports that a funeral procession in that city "attracted great attention on the route to the cemetery."

Baltimore declares that it won't have any church spires near its monuments to divide interest and beauty with the columns standing now so grand in their solitude and stateliness.

Congressman Washburn, of Wisconsin, says that reduced expenditure and taxation is the universal demand, and that that demand must be and will be met.

The Cleveland Herald thinks the marriage service should be changed to read: Who dares take this woman? and the groom shall answer, I dare. Shame on the man.

It was Judge Knight, of St. Louis, who admitted the pioneer female lawyer, Miss Lemma Barkelow, to the Bar in that city. "Through night to light."

To-day the beneficiaries under the will of the late Sylvia Ann Howland are to be made happy by the payment of fifty per cent. of their legacies. The remainder will be paid soon.

Williams College receives $3,000 by the will of Mrs. Betsy Loomis, Hon. John Wentworth's mother-in-law, who died in Troy recently.

The New-Orleans Picayune reiterates its advice to the planters to sell their cotton only for gold; and the Selma, Ala., Times & Messenger indorses it.

A maiden lady, ninety-three years old, appeared as defendant in a Massachusetts Court, a few days ago, and when it was decided that she must pay a servant $11 50, claimed as wages due, seemed not at all disconcerted.

The City of Portland, Me., owes more than the State of New-Hampshire. But if the citizens of New-Hampshire had proportionately the enterprise of the citizens of Portland, the White Mountains would all be volcanoes.

The Connecticut Democratic State Committee has issued a long address to the faithful, remarkable first for its short paragraphs, and second for—but we can detect nothing else for which it is remarkable.

Gen. Robert E. Lee declined to avail himself of the privileges of the floor tendered him by the Virginia Senate on Monday, saying that the condition of his health was such as to require him to reach a milder climate as soon as practicable.

Senator Sumner has written a letter, in which he says that it is with a feeling of shame that he is aware that the discrimination in favor of white men still lingers in our Naturalization laws, and saying that he has introduced a bill to strike out "this last relic of former days."

Here is an opportunity for the assertion of woman's rights. A National Bee-keepers' Convention is called to be held at Indianapolis on the 10th and 11th of August, and certainly there could not possibly be any objection to allowing a woman, the Queen Bee of the Convention, to preside over it.

Two Maine boys, thirteen and eleven years of age, saved their father's life when a tree fell and crushed him to the earth, by digging a trench under him. They knew he could not live until they came back, should they run for assistance, and the tree was too heavy for them to lift with levers.

An Indiana paper reports that a young lady in that State was recently licensed to marry two gentlemen, and adds that she made only one happy. The paper does not state which one that was, but the Boston Advertiser suggests that it must have been the one she did not marry.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of California providing that the students of the University of California shall be organized into a military body, supplied with arms, munitions and equipments by the State, drilled by a military instructor and supplied with officers appointed from their own number by the Faculty.

Hon. John W. Thompson, one of the most distinguished of the early settlers of Indiana, died in Indianapolis on Saturday evening last, in the ninetieth year of his age. He had been State Senator, Secretary of State, Lieutenant-Governor and Judge. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

The Salem Gazette says that in the Spring of 1869 President Grant offered Hon. Richard H. Dana the post of United States Attorney for Massachusetts. Subsequently he tendered him the office of Solicitor of the United States on the Mexican claims; and, at a still later period, a third position of honor was tendered. These were all voluntarily offered, and were all declined.

The San Francisco Alta notes with pleasure the fact that the influence of the Pacific Railroad, which was at first adverse to the interests of the Pacific coast, carrying away more than it brought, is now actively in its favor. The first effect was to bring only lookers-on into California, to familiarize people with its climate, resources and capabilities. Now the State is receiving numbers of actual settlers.

Next comes Ex-Hon. John H. Reagan, Ex-Postmaster-General of the Ex-Confederacy, asking to be heard, and his statement is that he has not written or published any letter at any time approving of Radicalism in all its parts or in any of them. He has been surprised and mortified at the statement [illegible] broken up and impoverished, he is quietly and industriously attending to his private business and trying to support and educate his family. Such are his statements, and the Radicals can only say Good-by, John.

In the trial at Richmond, on Monday, Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise remarked that, as was well known, he was still a rebel, and would scorn to accept pardon or amnesty. Were Ulysses Grant to send him a pardon, he would draw black lines through and around it, and return it with the indorsement that he was no more a traitor than Grant was. No, he hoped for better days and better things, and he would take nothing as a favor—nothing which directly or by implication made him confess that he was sorry for what he had done in the past ten years.

Gov. Alcorn, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation announcing to the people that, deeply moved by the fact that the Government of their beloved State is once more that of the free choice of her citizens, he has appointed Thursday, the 21st of April next, a day of thanksgiving to the Lord throughout all its borders; and he earnestly enjoins upon the people to unite on that day "in humble prayer and thanksgiving to [illegible] in His [illegible] stilled the madness of the people, [illegible] given us [illegible] the olive branch of peace [illegible] the precious rights of freedom."

The Cuban Letter from Gov. Palmer, of Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., March 23, 1870.

Hon. C. M. Clay, New-York:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of March 18, 1870, in which you inform me that, at the instance of my friend, Gen. John A. Logan, I have been appointed Vice-President for Illinois of the association organized to aid the Cubans. I am obliged by this evidence of the good-will and confidence of Gen. Logan and yourself; but feel it to be my duty to decline the appointment.

I do not think it consistent with the public duty of the Governor of one of the United States to aid insurgents against the authority of a Government with which the United States are at peace. The Federal Government is responsible to the States for the management and proper control of our relations with foreign nations, and the Governor of Illinois cannot with propriety act as the Vice-President of an association over whose operations he has no control, and that may, for anything he can do to prevent it, violate the acts of Congress enacted to preserve our neutrality. I am an old-fashion States' Rights man. I would not interfere with the proper duties of the Federal Government, and resist all encroachments from that quarter upon the proper powers and duties of the States.

But if not prevented by the foregoing conditions from accepting this position, there are others that are sufficient to prevent me from doing so.

I have no evidence that the so-called "Patriotic Party" in Cuba has decreed the abolition of slavery, and the fact that their leader is Gen. Jordon, who was for years in arms against our free Government, to perpetuate slavery, affords me no very satisfactory evidence of such an intention. The curse of Cuba is slavery—the political slavery of one class, and the personal servitude of the black and mixed races. I have no sympathy with slave-holders or the friends of slavery; and until the insurgent party of Cuba openly and solemnly denounce the institution of human slavery, and make themselves responsible for its overthrow, I am unwilling to assist them or ask others to do so.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER.

Death of a New-Hampshire Editor.

Rev. T. H. Miller, one of the oldest editors in active service in New-Hampshire, died at Portsmouth yesterday, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was a native of that city and in it passed most of his days. For years he published the Congregationalist, a weekly journal; subsequently he was associated with the late Charles W. Brewster in the publication of the Portsmouth Journal, and in that newspaper published many articles relating to the early history of the city, a field which his partner cultivated with marked success for many years after, as the two published volumes of his "Rambles about Portsmouth," books of great value and interest to every son of "old Strawberry Bank," attest.

Of late years Mr. Miller has edited the Portsmouth Chronicle, a daily paper published by his son, avowedly independent, but ever outspoken in favor of temperance, abolition and union. For, as a temperance man and as an abolitionist, Mr. Miller was a radical of the radicals. Prominent in both movements from their earliest inception, for thirty years he labored by voice and pen to advance them. He was a good citizen; honest, earnest, industrious and conscientious; modest, yet ready to encounter even these if they were unavoidable in advancing and supporting that which he knew to be the right. The field in which he labored did not seem large, but it would be hard to define how far extends the influence which any good citizen exerts, and the influence of Mr. Miller was always thrown on the side of the right.

THE FACTION FIGHT.

Doings in Democratic Circles in this City Yesterday—The New Charter, and What They Say About It.

There was little doing in political circles yesterday. Those members of the Democratic Party who were in the City were engaged in canvassing among themselves the chances for success which the various bills relating to the City had in the Legislature. Yesterday was regarded in the light of a grand field day at Albany, and the course of Senators and Assemblymen would be watched very carefully.

The ranks of the Democracy in the Legislature were heavily reinforced by multitudes from this City and vicinity, who desired to be on the spot and contribute whatever they could to the common cause. The fight on the new charter was expected to be an earnest one, and all the assistance that could be spared from the City was needed in the emergency. Therefore, when Mr. Tweed went up on Monday night, he was accompanied by a host of assistants, volunteer and otherwise, and when the remaining members of the Legislature departed on Tuesday morning, still greater reinforcements were sent along. This leaves "Tweed's" halls somewhat deserted.

THE NEW CHARTER.

Early in the afternoon the news was received in this City that the newest of the new charters had passed the Assembly by a vote of 115 to 5. The intelligence was generally received with satisfaction by the present office-holders, and those who expected to be remembered when the day for the division of the spoils should come. The "Young Democracy" were not particularly jubilant over the intelligence, for they saw in the almost solid vote by which the bill was passed, some realization of the promise made by Mr. Tweed of a clean sweep in the coming fight. They, however, clung to the hope that in the Senate amendments would be added, which might increase their chances of success in the division of the spoils.

The new charter was printed in the Times of Tuesday last, and by reference to it will be seen that it makes a clean sweep of the Street and Croton Departments, reorganizes the Police Board, makes "a new deal" of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, affects a reorganization of the Fire Commission and the Metropolitan Board of Health, creates a Department of Docks and new a Commission for Central Park, and generally effects many radical reforms. The powers of the Mayor under the new charter are considerably extended, and great responsibility will immediately devolve upon that officer.

THE "YOUNG DEMOCRACY" COUNTED OUT.

The principal thing which seemed to agitate the manly bosoms of the "Young Democracy," yesterday, was that they saw whatever power they once had slipping away from them. They recognized the new charter as one of the creations of Mr. Tweed, and knew that if it passed the Legislature in its present shape they could not hope for even the least crumb which might otherwise have been extracted from the rich loaf. They had had no finger in the composition of the cake, had not put a plum in, and certainly could not expect to take a plum out.

WERE THEY SOLD?

There were whisperings about the City Hall yesterday that the "Young Democracy" had been sold on Monday night, especially with regard to the resolutions which were framed for presentation to the General Committee. It was declared that the resolutions meant nothing; that they were extremely milk and waterish, and perfectly harmless. It was asserted that had they been presented in the General Committee, many of the Tweed men would have voted for them because they were so harmless. It is also said that many of those delegates who were counted as being for the "Young Democracy," were in reality for Mr. Tweed, and that the use of their names, as being in sympathy with the "Y. D.," was unauthorized. Mr. Charles E. Loew, for instance, was said to be with the "Y. D.," whereas he did not attend the meeting at all. Messrs. Richard B. Connolly, Richard M. Tweed and Samuel B. Garvin are also, it is said, not at all in sympathy with the "Young Democracy." This would indicate that there was treachery within the camp of the opponents of Tammany.

Muller's Case to be Investigated.

The articles which have appeared in this and other journals in reference to the case of William Muller, who has been confined in the Ludlow-street Jail for more than twenty months, under a commitment for contempt made by Justice [illegible], have awakened an interest in a class of persons who will probably make all due inquiries into the real cause of his detention. Messrs. Roswell D. Hatch and John D. Townsend, well-known members of the bar in this City, have volunteered their services to assist Mr. Overfield, who has been indefatigable in his exertions in behalf of Muller, and it is said that some remarkable developments will shortly be made.

The Erie Railroad Strikes and Their Cause.

A correspondent writing from Port Jervis says: A few months ago the Erie Railroad was notorious for its strikes, and the newspapers freely commented upon the cause. The last strike of the Long Dock machinists was condemned by the public as being too hasty, the men not waiting one day past the regular pay-day before they ceased work, but they knew that if they let one day pass that month, they would have to let several pass the month following. In October last, representatives from each of the Erie repair-shops waited upon Mr. Gould, the President of the road, for the purpose of having a regular pay-day appointed. Mr. Gould appointed a day for each shop, and signed an agreement to that effect. It was agreed that the Port Jervis shop should be paid on or before the 15th of the month, or else a satisfactory reason should be given; but under any circumstances they should be paid by the 25th. The 25th has arrived, but no pay has been given for February, nor yet any reason. Such neglect is the cause of much inconvenience to the men; and store-keepers, not knowing when they are going to get paid for their goods, charge accordingly, and in many cases further credit is refused. Consequently some men with large families suffer great privations, although the Company is owing them two months' pay at the same time.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Adoption of an Offal Ordinance—Another Struggle with the Rendering Company—The Filthy Lower Markets—The Convention of Milk-Dealers.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday at the usual hour, Dr. John O. Stone, the President, in the chair. An ordinance was passed which prohibits the deposit of any garbage, offal or other offensive matter within three hundred feet of any church or inhabited dwelling in any incorporated village, and also prohibiting any such matter from remaining upon any railroad car within such limits. The ordinance was specially designed to meet the nuisance created at Jamaica by the Long Island Railroad. An application for a permit to occupy a basement was favorably indorsed by the Sanitary Superintendent, although he added that it was not suitable for human habitation. It appeared, however, that the present occupant, who is a bachelor, has lived there seven years without sickness, and the Board gave him a permit to remain.

The much-vexed question of the removal of the works of the New-York Rendering Company from the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River, again came up, and a long report by the Sanitary Superintendent was read, in which it was shown that, although the business is conducted with all possible care, it is nevertheless and inevitably a nuisance, which ought not to be permitted anywhere within the City or upon its windward side. The President of the Company was again present, pleading for permission to remain until the 1st of May, and a motion to that effect was made by Commissioner Lincoln, saying that if he was then present in the Board he would vote to compel them to remove. A long discussion ensued, during which it appeared that there is always a pile of bones at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, which are highly inoffensive, and with which the Rendering Company has no concern and no power to interfere. It was claimed that these bones were the real cause of the nauseating odors pervading the neighborhood, and were there with the permit of the Board. After considerable talk which had been provoked by these bones, the permit was refused by the following vote: Yeas—Bosworth, Brennan and Lincoln. Nays—Crane, Manierre, Stone and Smith. Immediately, however, the nuisance was perpetuated by a motion made by Commissioner Manierre that no suits be commenced against the Rendering Company until the further order of the Board, which was passed by the following vote: Yeas—Bosworth, Brennan, Lincoln and Manierre. Nays—Crane, Stone and Smith. Mr. Manierre, in making this motion, said that he did so because he desired a full investigation of the bone matter before proceeding to enforce the law against the Rendering Company, until it is clearly shown that the nuisance proceeds from their works.

A report from Sanitary Inspector Murray was read, which calls attention to the exceedingly filthy condition of the lower markets, and especially of Washington and West Washington Markets. It was moved that a copy of the report be sent to the Controller, for his information, as it appears that the Board has no power to clean the markets, which are the most inviolable of all pests. The Tax Levy always allows $60,000 for cleaning them, but they are never cleaned.

A gentleman representing one of the cosmetics lately arraigned before the Board as lead poison made a statement in person before the Board, admitting that his compound was originally injurious to health because it did contain lead poison, but saying that the substance has since been eliminated, and he has the certificate of its harmlessness from Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, who formerly condemned it and called for its extirpation by the Board.

Commissioner Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee be directed to inquire as to the prevalence of contagious diseases among the vagrant population of New-York and report a plan by which all persons belonging to this class may be registered and placed under sanitary supervision.

A report upon the convention of milk-men at Croton Falls by Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Morris was read and ordered to be filed. It gives a report of the proceedings of the Convention, already published in the Times, and concludes by saying that in this universal article of food the Board of Health cannot too closely scrutinize both its source and supply, and that such measures should be adopted as would insure it to consumers in its unadulterated native purity.

The Board then adjourned.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

Important Report of the Finance Committee—The Charges Against Mr. Manierre—Action of the Board.

The Board of Excise met at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, Dr. J. O. Stone in the chair. A report, ordered to be made at the previous meeting, was read, with regard to the charge that compensation had been illegally allowed the Treasurer, and exorbitant pay given to certain employes of the Board. The Committee state that they find, first, that the salary of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Board of Health is $500 per annum; second, that the salary of the Secretary of said Board is $3,000 per annum; and, third, that the Treasurer and Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Health are and have been continuously Treasurer and Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Excise from the organization of said Board. The sum of $5,175 88 was paid as compensation for extra services to Nov. 17, 1869, to the Treasurer, by order of the Board, and in accordance with the report of a Special Committee estimating the value of these services. The salary of the Secretary of the Board of Excise is not fixed or limited by law. In accordance with resolutions adopted at various times since the organization of the Board, April 30, 1866, there has been paid to the Secretary (including an allowance of $3,500 during the past year) the aggregate sum of $12,[illegible] being an average salary for a period of three years and eleven months of $3,117 per annum. This is believed to be a moderate compensation, considering the amount, character and value of the service rendered. The Board, by resolution adopted Nov. 9, 1869, (on recommendation of the Finance Committee,) directed the Treasurer to pay to Edgar Davis, of the Metropolitan Police, the sum of $750 for services as bank messenger. A large part of the excise moneys being paid in currency, their safe deposit in bank renders the position of messenger one of trust and importance. To Geo. Hopcraft, Clerk to the Superintendent of Police the sum of $750, for examination of all applications for license with particular reference to the reputation of the places to be licensed. To Seth C. Hawley, Jr., clerk in Metropolitan Police Department, the sum of $800 for indexing all applications for license. To Joseph Strauss, of the Metropolitan Police, the sum of $500, as interpreter to the Inspector of Excise, and at hearings of complaints for violations of the Excise law. To Officers Stewart and Webb, of the Metropolitan Police, the sum of $100 each, for assorting and distributing to Police Precinct boxes the notices, many thousand in number, from this Board and its officers to persons licensed. The Board has heretofore made appropriations annually to the parties above-named for similar services. The Committee is of the opinion that the Board would have been subjected to more than double this expense, if parties not connected with the Police Department had been employed to perform the service above referred to. Under resolution of the same date, E. Robinson, a clerk in the Treasurer's office, was paid the sum of $500 for extra services before and after office hours. If such extra service had not been rendered by this clerk, it would have been necessary to employ an additional clerk, thereby increasing the expenses of the Board. It will be noticed that the aggregate amount paid for the services referred to in this paragraph has been only $3,[illegible].

The salary of the book-keeper of the Treasurer of the Board of Health is $1,500 per annum. The same person performs the duty of cashier and accountant for the Board of Excise, and has acted in that capacity from the organization of the Board. His salary as fixed by the Board of Excise, dating from May 1, 1866, is at the rate of $2,000 per annum, and was fixed at that rate on recommendation of the Finance Committee, that he might be paid a fair average compensation for the past four years of most faithful and useful service. He received in 1866 the sum of $800, in 1867 $600, in 1868 $1,750, in 1869 $4,506, or a total of $7,656 for nearly four years, or an average of about $2,000 per annum. The Committee is satisfied that no person familiar with the amount and character of the work performed by the person filling this position can say that he has been overpaid.

The Committee declares that no money has been paid for services, except upon the order of the Board. It is but just to the Treasurer to say that it adds that he has performed his full share of the duties devolving upon the Commissioners of the Board of Health and Excise, and the services which he has rendered over and above the services rendered by the other Commissioners in collecting nearly $5,000,000, mostly in small bills, on over 30,000 licenses, not one cent of which has been lost or misappropriated, and the care and responsibility of its custody and distribution, entitle him to all the compensation he has received.

After the reading of the report Mr. Manierre stated that if there was any doubt in the minds of the members of the Board as to the legality or propriety of the compensation which had been awarded him as Treasurer, he was ready to refund the sum. Dr. Stone, stated as one of the Finance Committee that there was no doubt in their minds as to the propriety of the additional compensation, and in order to be certain on the point of law involved consulted with the counsel of the Board, who without hesitation advised them that the Board had undoubted power to make the proposed allowance.

Judge Bosworth then moved that the resolution of the 17th of November, which granted the additional compensation be rescinded, and made an argument in support of his motion, taking the ground that the allowance was illegal, as the Legislature never intended to leave the Commissioners of Excise at liberty to fix their own compensation. There was indeed a technical point upon which the allowance might be based, but there was another technicality which as clearly forbade it, and where the Board of Excise was judging between itself and the public treasury, the latter should be the authority. Upon the conclusion of Judge Bosworth's remarks, Mr. Lincoln moved that the matter be referred to a special committee, composed of Commissioners Bosworth and Stone, with authority to take the opinion of counsel, which was carried, and the Board adjourned.

RIVERSIDE PARK.

Protest of the West Side Association Against the Delay of the Commissioners—Public and Private Interests Suffering in Consequence.

A committee appointed by the West Side Association, consisting of Wm. R. Martin, Courtlandt Palmer, Fernando Wood, Daniel F. Tiemann and others, has addressed a communication to the Commissioners of the Riverside Park, Hugh Smith, Jas. M. Sweeny and Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., in which they say:

The area between the Central Park and the Riverside Park, from its natural advantages and its relative position on the island, will become, eventually, equal to any other portion of the City as a desirable place of residence and for the high value of its property. To accomplish this result two things are necessary.

First—The whole side must be prepared for building; i. e., the title of the public places, streets and avenues now laid out must be acquired by the Corporation, and the streets, avenues and public places must be graded, regulated and improved, and the sewers must be built.

Second—Rapid means of transit must be provided, so that it may be speedily reached from the lower business portion of the City.

When these things shall be accomplished, building will commence, and the land will have a real and productive value. Until they are accomplished, the land must remain vacant and unproductive, as hitherto. If these results had been accomplished ten years ago, the population of the Metropolis has increased sufficiently to have filled up closely at least one-half of the whole area. In fact, the City has been depleted by the inaction, and the population has gone away and settled along the lines of the railroads in New-Jersey, Long Island and Staten Island.

The property owners have been damaged by the delay in making their property productive.

A great injustice is suffered by the property owners by the increased taxation, while the improvements are so greatly delayed. The following table shows the increase of valuation by the Tax Commissioners in the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, within which the West Side is situated:

[illegible]—Twelfth Ward		$8,16[illegible]
	Twenty-second Ward	10,230,02[illegible]
Total		$18,[illegible]
[illegible]—Twelfth Ward		$42,6[illegible]
	Twenty-second Ward	47,[illegible],245
Total		$90,2[illegible],114

There is nothing to justify this increase of valuation. In face of it, the owners are not misled by the reduction of the rate of the per centage of the tax. The tax itself is largely and rapidly increased. The whole property on the west side would not, this year, rent for as much as the tax that is levied on it. The tax is equal, therefore, to a tax of ten per cent. on improved real estate; and it is burdensome beyond comparison. When the street improvements, which would tend to make the property productive, are needlessly delayed, the tax becomes a great wrong, and the burden intolerable.

Two years have been virtually lost while the work remained in the hands of the Commissioners. These statements are relevant to the question of the speedy performance of the duties imposed by law on the Commissioners for two reasons:

First—The very first step which must precede all other improvements, is the acquisition of title to the land set apart for public places, streets and avenues. Not until the title is acquired, can any comprehensive plan be undertaken for the grading, sewerage and regulation of the streets and avenues, or the improvement of the public parks.

Second—The Riverside Park, three miles in length, bounding the West side region, and intersecting all the streets from Seventy-second to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, is the most important of all the new improvements. It gives its character to the west side. The avenues near to it, and the streets that abut on it, depend upon it for their character and their value, and will become desirable for occupation when the Riverside Park becomes a visible reality on the ground, as the Central Park now is.

It is evident that if the necessary work for the preparation of the west side for building is pursued with diligence, and accomplished, as it might easily be, within three to five years, the results would be most advantageous to the property owners; to the growth of the City; to the real taxable value of its property, and to the increase of its population and business. On the other hand, the present and past slow progress and delay does not appear to be justified by any sound or controlling reason, and works disadvantage and loss to all the interests which it is the duty of a good administration of the City Government to protect.

The "Forlorn-Hope" Democracy.

Theo. E. Tomlinson, the organizer and leader of the "Forlorn-hope" Democracy, held a meeting last evening at Masonic Hall, at which he explained to all comers the nature of the grand design, which is no less than a thorough regeneration of the administration of public affairs in this City. Among the numerous reforms which he hopes will come out of this forlorn hope is the throwing open of all public halls for the use of the people in the evening for discussions, lectures and other worthy objects, and the furnishing of gas by the City at as cheap a rate as water is furnished now. These preliminary meetings are intended to make the movement known to such as feel an interest in it, and to prepare the way for a general public meeting, which he proposes to hold at an early day, when this new revelation will be promulgated.

Auction Sale of Coal—Advance in Prices.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company at noon yesterday sold 50,000 tons of Scranton coal at auction, through John H. Draper, auctioneer. There was an unusually large attendance and considerable competition. There was an advance on all sizes, and the market was firm. The following shows the prices obtained, with a comparison of the prices realized at the last sale:

	March 30.	February 23.
10,000 tons lump	$4 22½ @ $4 27½	$4 15 @ $4 05
12,000 tons steam-boat	4 40 @ 4 35	4 17½ @ [illegible]
18,000 tons grate	[illegible] @ 4 50	4 20 @ [illegible]
10 tons egg	4 50 @ 4 65	4 22½ @ 4 27½
25 tons stove	5 30 @ 5 45	4 87½ @ [illegible]
10,000 tons chestnut	4 40 @ 4 30	4 00 @ [illegible]

The Amity-Street Robbery.

Francis Degan and Daniel Ritner, who were arrested on Saturday evening last, on a charge of complicity in the outrageous assault and robbery of Mr. Jackson, No. 5 Amity-street, on the 18th inst., were yesterday taken to his residence and fully identified by him. The former with having presented him the letter to read, and the other as having hit him on the head with brass knuckles. He also identified the watch found in possession of Degan as the one taken from him on the same occasion. Mr. Jackson, though still very weak, is sufficiently restored to be able to appear to prosecute the prisoners, and will probably make the complaint against them this morning at the Essex Market Police Court.

Mutiny of American Sailors at a South American Port.

A sailor named James Robinson, arrested at Cardenas, South America, for having mutinied on board the American schooner Frank & Nellie, on the 1st of March, was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday, and was subsequently sent to Ludlow-street Jail to await examination. The complainant, Capt. Breen, alleged that the prisoner, together with another seaman and John Crosby, the second mate, made an assault on D. O. Wheeler, first mate of the vessel, wounding him with a sheath-knife, and also beating him into a state of unconsciousness. The two latter assailants were detained at Cardenas by Nathaniel Cross, United States Consular Agent, to await transportation to this City.

Two Counterfeiting Cases in Brooklyn.

The case of the United States against J. R. Laurence, who is charged with having in his possession a counterfeit plate for United States currency notes, came up again yesterday before Commissioner Newton. Some formal evidence was had by District-Attorney Tarbox on the part of the Government, and an adjournment was granted on the motion of defendant's counsel till to-day at 12 o'clock.

In the same Court the case of Charles Tetts, accused of passing two $20 counterfeit notes, was brought up yesterday afternoon. Mr. Healim, proprietor of the dry-goods store No. 99 Fulton-avenue, and Miss Welch, one of his saleswomen, testified to the receipt of one of the notes, and Mr. Downey, dry-goods dealer at Nos. 144 and 146 Fulton-avenue, testified to the receipt of the other. Mr. Gaillard, one of the detectives of the secret service, stated that he had examined the two notes and that he considered

...ever issued except the $100 notes. The Commissioner refused to allow the defendant to go at large on his own recognizance, and the case was adjourned till today at 12 o'clock.

RIVER FRONT IMPROVEMENTS.

New Wharves—Bulkhead Extensions—Reconstructed Piers—The Cost.

"The oldest inhabitant," does not need to [illegible] memory severely to recall the wharves, piers, ferries, and buildings attached thereto, of a very different pattern and shape than those of the present hour. Were statistics attainable to tell the story, the figures in totals of changes and improvements would be astonishing. The vast area of territory, along the North and East Rivers, and the Battery, that has been filled in, raised and straitened, amounts to scores of acres. The entire aspect to one who has been absent for a few years is a complete metamorphose. The geography of the water front has passed through many and great changes, which are even yet going on. Until about five years since our wharves were narrow and contracted, frequently out of repair, sometimes absolutely insecure, and always in a filthy condition. The most disagreeable part of a journey on our river steamers was the approach to or exit from them over the wharves, and this was often sufficient to mar all the pleasures of fine scenery, fresh air and luxurious surroundings. The winds, snows, rains, dust and filth on the exposed piers had riotous sway and made the localities obnoxious at all seasons. Latterly the principal lines have made great improvements in the lengthening, widening and strengthening of their wharves, erecting substantial and elegant houses upon them, and inaugurating an entirely new order of affairs. Protection from the weather to goods and passengers, cleanliness, ample space and convenience for man and beast, as well a greater security from thieves is thus afforded. But perfection has by no means as yet been attained. Better, safer and cleanlier sidewalks, elevated to a level with the string-pieces, and greater care in sweeping and sprinkling the planks can be readily attained at a small outlay of thought and labor. In that respect alone the railroad station accommodations entirely surpass those of the steamer piers. During the past few months several important and extensive improvements have been made along the North River front, greatly enhancing the attractiveness of the water routes, as well as the value of real estate and wharf property adjacent. At the foot of Liberty-street, adjoining the New-Jersey Central Railroad ferry-house, there has been a new bulkhead extension made, and thereon is erected a substantial shed about seventy-five by forty-five feet. A portion of this is used by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company's freight express; the remaining space is to be used by the Adams' Express Company's southern department. Barges, or "floats," carrying eight cars each, are loaded and discharged here. On the other side of the river they are backed down by means of an inclined plane upon the rails on the decks. Strong bumpers at the end and side-guards lock them on secure and still. A permanent platform, level with the car doors, extends the entire length of the boats. This is connected to the pier by a draw-bridge, over which the freight is speedily trucked out. The Erie Railway have made a similar improvement—extension, shed and draws—adjoining the Pavonia Ferry and Narragansett-Bristol line buildings, at the foot of Warren-street. The dimensions are seventy feet front by thirty feet deep. Floats similar to those previously described, bring freight cars to the pier. At Pier No. 36 additional and important improvements are under contract. The pier is to be repaired and extended, and a capacious superstructure, similar in size and style to that of the Old Dominion Company, is to be built. The dimensions of the wharf are to be 600 feet in length by 60 feet in width; the estimated cost is stated at $100,000. Messrs. LIVINGSTON, FOX & Co.'s steamer line controls the premises. Pier No. 37, occupied by the Old Dominion Line, has been greatly enlarged and improved. Its dimensions are sixty-four feet front and width, and 600 feet in length. A large and well-built house, covers the pier to the length of 560 feet. The material used was corrugated iron sides, and gravel tar roof. On the West-street front is an imposing entrance, with offices on either side, and rooms on the second floor. The cost of the entire affair was about $100,000.

The most extensive, important and one of the finest improvements of the kind ever made in this country is at Pier No. 38, at the foot of Hubert-street. The Empire Transportation line leased the premises some time ago, and have greatly extended, widened and strengthened the wharf, and covered it by a handsome and substantial freight depot. The frame is of very heavy timbers, the sides are of corrugated iron, and the roof of gravel tar. The street front is very handsome and imposing, being 112 feet in width, two stories high, and about forty-five feet deep, which affords excellent accommodations for an extensive suite of offices. The main pier itself is 610 feet long, and sixty feet wide at the outer end. The entire area of the premises thus built on is considerably over two acres—nearly as large as the old St. John's Park. The L on which the old "Red Fort" of earlier times stood is nearly 200 feet square. The Empire line inaugurated the plan of bringing the cars over the river on the "floats" previously spoken of, which they still [illegible]. The plan is being imitated by their contemporaries.

Notwithstanding the immense area of the depot, its entire capacity is tested by the great business of the line. The total cost of the improvement is estimated at $350,000. The Jersey City Ferry-house at the foot of Desbrosses-street is the most grand specimen of iron architecture along the North River front. Heavy tubular pillars of the Doric and Corinthian styles, with panelings and carvings of plain but elegant design, and an iron roof with corrugated iron sides make up a splendid edifice. There are four bridges. The interior arrangements, sitting rooms, offices and conveniences are admirably planned and constructed. The edifice is not yet altogether complete. When finished it will cost over $300,000. There are extensive piers on either side. The front is the entire width of the street opposite, and makes a very handsome display. At Pier No. 37, at the foot of Hubert-street, Messrs. VAN SANTVOORD, FARRINGTON and SMITH are making valuable improvements. The pier is to be 560 feet long and sixty wide. Upon it, and rapidly approaching completion, is a strongly-framed building which is to be of the same style as that of the Empire Company. The estimated expense is about $100,000. The Albany line of day boats and the Rondout line will use this depot. At Pier No. 49 the Knickerbocker Ice Company have under way the construction of a new wharf 600 feet long and sixty feet wide, to be covered with a shed of corrugated iron sides and tar pebble roof. It will be completed in May at a cost of about $150,000. Many of the other piers are being repaired and extended to a greater or less degree, and the entire river front is gradually undergoing favorable and much-needed changes.

The Custom-House Smugglers.

The case of ISIDORE WOLF and MYRTIL MAY, the two Broadway importers, charged with smuggling about $300,000 worth of goods into this port, was yesterday adjourned until 1 o'clock today by Commissioner OSBORN. The Custom-house authorities once more failed to produce the desired evidence against the accused. The prisoners gave bail in $30,000 each, and were set at liberty. It was reported that a man named SMITH was liberally paid for becoming bondsman for MAY. It was also said that the Customs officials had not shown any inclination to press the criminal proceedings brought against the accused because they were desirous of settling all smuggling cases at the Custom-house.

Taking the Law Into His Own Hands.

Deputy Collector JONES, of the Ninth District, charged MICHAEL MAHONEY, of Manhattanville, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, with having forcibly seized an express wagon, of which he was the owner, after it had been taken possession of by the revenue authorities, under the directions of Collector [illegible], for non-payment of tax. An informal examination elicited the fact that the accused was a poor man, with several children. At the time he took the wagon he was not aware of its having been seized. He was told to do as he did by a Police Captain. On motion of Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON, he was discharged on his own recognizance to appear for examination.

The McFarland Trial.

The trial of DANIEL MCFARLAND, for the alleged murder of ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, will positively commence before Recorder HACKETT, in the Court of General Sessions, at the opening of the April Term on Monday next. The case will occupy several days, during which a large mass of testimony will be introduced.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 30.

By Judge Ingraham.

Teed vs. Heilman.—Motion denied.

Black vs. Stiles; judgment and subsequent proceedings are so far opened as to allow defendant to put in an answer and have a trial; the judgment and subsequent proceedings to stand as security, and to be set aside only in case defendant finally obtains judgment; costs to abide the event.

Shumway vs. Brockway; motion granted on payment of all costs after service of complaint and of motion; judgment to stand as security.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 30.

Before Judge Cardozo.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A WIFE BY A HUSBAND.

Mary Delaney vs. Martin Delaney.—This was an action brought by a wife against her husband to obtain a decree of divorce from bed and board on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment practiced upon her by her husband. The parties were married in May, 1868. The husband did not appear to defend on the trial. From the testimony of the wife it appears that he frequently choked her, and at one time when near her confinement, which took place in September last, he seized a sword-cane and threatened to run her through. A few days before her child was born he packed up his trunks and left her, and he has not since provided for her in any manner.

The Court granted a decree of separation, and ordered that the defendant pay [illegible] income for the support of his wife.

For plaintiff, Mr. D. Field; no one appeared for the defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

George W. Horton vs. James Welpley, Master and Owner of the Schooner Margaret Ann.—This is an action to recover wages for salvage services. The defendant appeared yesterday by counsel, Benedict & [illegible], and was allowed to answer.

United States vs. Rowland Merrick et al.—Mr. Whitlock, who had in his possession the fraudulent mortgage on which the case turns, was yesterday ordered to show cause on Tuesday next at 12 o'clock why it should not be produced, and at 1 o'clock on same day to produce the paper or be committed for contempt of Court.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Manierre.

Nine patrolmen were arraigned yesterday for various offenses. The principal case was that of Roundsman Sutton, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, who [illegible] and was arraigned yesterday upon a complaint of James Dyckman, who swore that Sutton had entered the Twelfth-street Dutch Reformed Church at 1 o'clock in the morning, and had sat down at the register in the lecture-room, where there had been a festival that evening. The affidavit stated that Sutton remained sitting in the lecture-room about half an hour, and demanded something to eat. Dyckman, however, when confronted with the Commissioner, acknowledged that his affidavit was false in every one of its material statements. It further appeared upon cross-examination of the witness that he had been induced to commit this perjury by Patrolman Ward, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, who was endeavoring to have Sutton dismissed from the Department. Capt. Brown testified that Ward had come to him, saying that he had a very bad case against Sutton, if he could prove that he had been in the church eating and playing cards. Several witnesses who were in the church when Sutton entered denied all of these statements, and it further appeared that the youth Dyckman had been promised [illegible] for his services in the perjury line. The charge against Sutton was summarily dismissed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—CALENDAR.

The Court of Appeals Day Calendar for March 31 is as follows: [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	—Williams vs. Nelson.	[illegible]	—Gallagher vs. Gallagher.
230	—Midgly vs. Osborne.	106	—Aston vs. Livermore.
[illegible]	—Olney vs. Manning.	[illegible]	—Thayer vs. Rathbone.
232	—Pece vs. Van Cott.	[illegible]	—Froehlich vs. Fernbacher.
[illegible]	—Bliss vs. Home Insurance Company.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
22	—Baldwin vs. Limonet.	191	—Bloomer vs. Newton.
[illegible]	—North Am. Life Ins. Co. vs. Dixon.	[illegible]	—Jones vs. Rosenthal.
[illegible]	—Smith vs. Underhill.	[illegible]	—Deutch vs. Welter.
[illegible]	—People, &c., vs. Excelsior Life Ins. Co.	[illegible]	—Andrews vs. Vreeland.
[illegible]	—Bowse vs. Leese.	[illegible]	—Smith vs. Shaughnessy.
156	—Fisk vs. Peak.	[illegible]	—May vs. May.
[illegible]	—Roberts vs. Hibler.	[illegible]	—Brown vs. Durgee.
182	—Watson vs. Gardener.	[illegible]	—Trust vs. Trust.
[illegible]	—Galmage vs. Galmage.		

The call begins at No. 222—Martin vs. Symmers.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, P. J., and Gross and Curtis, JJ.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	—Hurlat vs. Del., Lack. and Western Rail Road Co.	14	—Reed vs. Chaffee.
[illegible]	—Bishop vs. Allen.	15	—Walton vs. Horsen.
3	—Edinger vs. Foote.	16	—Eldridge vs. Eneas.
[illegible]	—Neville vs. McElroy.	17	—Meyer vs. Brandt.
[illegible]	—Broderick vs. James.	18	—Higgins vs. Walsh.
[illegible]	—Stone vs. Moss.	19	—Lyddon vs. Barrett.
[illegible]	—Mangold vs. Murphy.	20	—Carpenter vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.
[illegible]	—Banks vs. Ackerson.	21	—Stebens vs. Moss.
[illegible]	—Lester vs. Kennelly.	22	—Johnson vs. McCready.
10	—Banks vs. Ackerson.	23	—Frier vs. Metropolitan Paper Collar Co.
11	—O'Donnell vs. O'Donnell.	24	—Bonner vs. Cooper.
12	—Hoomer vs. Brown.	25	—Steben vs. Williams.
13	—Blunt vs. McDonald.		

KINGS COUNTY COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Pratt, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
248½	—Daley vs. Campbell, Sheriff.	310	—Kennedy vs. Pfau et al.
		322	—Ennis vs. Burke.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 30, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, March 30—P. M.

There was a further advance of ½@1 ₩ cent. in the public funds of the United States today, on a very extensive demand and business in all descriptions of the 5-20s, 10-40s, and long 6 ₩ cents of 1881. The whole rise since Monday is equal to 1½ ₩ cent. The rise today was supported by higher cable quotations from London and Frankfort, and some of the orders in this market were no doubt for foreign account. The amount of transactions today was far ahead for any single day for a fortnight past, and the number of buyers both for investment and on speculation correspondingly increased.

The sales of Gold advanced from 111⅞ to 112⅛ ₩ cent. this forenoon, but fell back to 112 ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchanges, on the other hand, were lower than yesterday, and left off 108⅝@108⅞ on London, and 5.24⅜@5.23⅞ to the dollar on Paris. This lower turn in the market is in the face not only of a somewhat stiffer Gold market, but the arrival of $500,000 American Gold Coin from Europe by the Hamburg steamer this morning, ordered a fortnight since on the lower Exchange of 107⅞@108 ₩ cent. The same steamer brought $400,000 Spanish Doubloons, which will go forward in a few days to Havana.

Money is 5@6 ₩ cent. on call to the brokers, and 6@7 ₩ cent. on short Merchant paper of short dates. At these rates the market is in easy supply, but the improved business on the Stock Exchange, in the Public Funds and the Railway Stocks is likely to give better employment for Money on call loan.

On the Stock Exchange the Southern State Bonds continue to look firm, and Tennessees, Virginias and Louisianas are on the advance. The Railway Share speculation is higher on the New-York and Western Roads, and the extent of business larger than yesterday at an advance of ½@1 ₩ cent. The speculation in Pacific Mail, which began yesterday, took a very strong upward turn this morning, and a large business was done at 34@35@37@35¼@37 ₩ cent.

At the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with the last prices of Tuesday night. There was an increased demand for United States 5-20s at the close of the day:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 30.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅞	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅞	[illegible]
American Gold Coin	111⅞	112
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	50⅞	51⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	91⅞	92⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88⅞	89⅛
Reading Railroad	97½	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	119⅞	120⅛
North-western Common	71⅞	72⅝
North-western Preferred	83½	84½
Pacific Mail Company	35⅞	37⅛
St. Paul Preferred	73⅞	74⅝
St. Paul Common	58⅞	60
Lake Shore	87⅞	88¼
Erie	24⅝	25⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	29	30⅜
New-Jersey Central	103⅞	[illegible]

The sealed offers to sell U. S. 5-20s to the Sinking Fund today on being opened at 12 o'clock at the Treasury Office, were found to amount to barely the amount to be awarded. Only $1,191,000 of all descriptions were offered, and $1,000,000 accepted, as follows:

OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

[illegible]

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1870.

General balance yesterday	[illegible]
Gold receipts	542,645 97
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
General balance	[illegible]
Customs	400,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Shares and Miscellaneous Stocks:

New-York	[illegible]	Shoe and Leather	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
Merchants'	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	New-York County	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	Importers & Traders	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix	[illegible]	Fourth National	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Tenth National	[illegible]
Mechanics' & Traders'	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	Gold Exchange	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]	Bk'ers' and Brokers' As.	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	[illegible]	Del. & Hudson Canal	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Cum. Coal Pref.	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Canton Coal, Bal.	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	[illegible]	Western Union Tel.	[illegible]
Mercantile	[illegible]	Quicksilver Mining	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	[illegible]	Mariposa Pref.	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	Mar's Trustee Cer's	[illegible]
Irving	[illegible]	Boston Water Power	[illegible]
Metropolitan	[illegible]	Adams Express	[illegible]
Citizens'	[illegible]	Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]
Grocers'	[illegible]	American Express	[illegible]
East River	[illegible]	United States Ex.	[illegible]
Market	[illegible]	Merchants Union Ex.	[illegible]
Nassau	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MARCH 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100¼	100½
City 6s, New	102½	102⅝
Camden and Amboy	117¼	117½
Pennsylvania Central	113½	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	97⅞
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	38¼	38½
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅝	28¾
Northern Central	46	46½
Lehigh Navigation	32½	32¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

The week's exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $[illegible].

The following Circular has been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1870.

Under authority of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March [illegible], and accepted by the stockholders of the Company at their adjourned annual meeting on the [illegible] of April following, the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have caused to be executed a mortgage of all their railroad from the City of Philadelphia to the City of Pittsburg, together with all its branches, the personal property and real estate used in connection therewith, to WISTAR MORRIS and JOSIAH BACON, of Philadelphia, in trust, for the sum of $[illegible]—the amount of capital stock authorized by the charter of the Company—of which $[illegible] is now outstanding.

The bonds secured by this mortgage are issued to the Trustees above named, who cannot, under its provisions, deliver to the Company at any time an amount exceeding the capital stock of the Company paid in.

Of these bonds (of $1,000, or £200 sterling) [illegible] bonds will be issued by them only to retire or to exchange for the existing liens upon the property of the Company enumerated below:

1. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, due Dec. 31, 1880	$4,972,000 00
2. Second Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, due March 31, 1875	[illegible]
3. Five per cent. bonds held by the State of Pennsylvania, being a lien on the road from Philadelphia to Columbia, paid off at the rate of $460,000 per annum, extinguishing this debt in 1891	[illegible]
4. Six per cent. debentures due 1871, convertible into General Mortgage bonds	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

The payment by the Company of the above indebtedness—to meet which at maturity it now holds ample means, independently of the bonds to be reserved by the trustees for that purpose—makes the bonds created under this general mortgage virtually a first lien upon all its railways, their equipment and real estate, &c., &c.

The trustees have delivered to the Company up to Jan. 1, 1870, [illegible] of these bonds, all of which have been sold, leaving [illegible] still deliverable under the conditions of the mortgage, exclusive of [illegible] bonds retained to meet prior liens upon its railway.

It is proposed to issue at this time 2,000 bonds of $1,000 each, either in the form of coupon or registered bonds, at the option of the purchaser. These bonds bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly at the office of the Company, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 1st of January and on the 1st of July, on the coupon bonds, and on the 1st of April and the 1st of October on the registered, each issue free from all State taxes.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company, as shown by their books on the 31st of December last:

A double-track railway between Philadelphia and Columbia, (82 miles)	[illegible]
Interest of this Company in the stock of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company, being a majority thereof	[illegible]
A double-track railway from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, 249 miles	[illegible]
Extension of the road from West Philadelphia to the Delaware River, and from Pittsburg Station to the Washington Turnpike on the south bank of the Monongahela River	[illegible]
The rolling stock	[illegible]
Real estate and telegraph line	[illegible]
Investments made in connecting lines, including securities in sinking fund	[illegible]
Materials on hand for operating its railways, &c.	[illegible]
Bills receivable, amount due from other railway companies and cash on hand	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The obligations of the Company against this property are:

Capital stock	[illegible]
First mortgage bonds, 6 ₩ cent	4,972,000 00
Second mortgage bonds, 6 ₩ cent	[illegible]
General mortgage bonds, 6 ₩ cent	[illegible]
Debentures, 6 ₩ cent	[illegible]
Due to the State of Pennsylvania, 5 ₩ cent. bonds, the debt extinguished in 1891 by payment of $460,000 annually from profits of road	[illegible]
Mortgages and ground rents	[illegible]
Other obligations	[illegible]
Surplus	[illegible]

The stocks and bonds of other companies held by this Company and its sinking fund are more than sufficient to meet all the liens prior to the General Mortgage, which makes these securities at this time virtually a first lien upon its whole property.

There has been a regular increase of passengers and tonnage transported over the railway since it was opened for use, which has required annually for its accommodation additional real estate, sidings, station and warehouses, shops, engines, tools, locomotives and cars, which, notwithstanding the large amount of revenue applied to these objects, require further outlays.

The gross revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1869 was $17,250,811 or nearly [illegible] per cent. of the capital and debts of the Company at the end of that year, and the net revenue, after deducting the cost of operating its railways, was $[illegible], a sum sufficient to pay more than twice the amount of interest that would be required on the entire $35,000,000 of bonds covered by this mortgage, without including the interest derived from its investments in other roads.

A continuous line of railway has been in operation between Philadelphia and Pittsburg since February, 1858. From its earnings, in addition to the interest on the mortgage and other indebtedness of the Company, there was paid to the share-holders legal interest (six per cent.) annually, clear of all taxes, from the period of the payments of the first installment upon its shares until 1857, since which time (twelve years) the dividends have averaged nearly eleven and a half per cent. per annum, besides passing, as already mentioned, a very large amount annually to the credit of the Construction account, which account has been reduced to that extent upon the Company's books below the cost of the works.

The security upon which these bonds are based is therefore of the most ample character, and places them on a par with the very best national securities.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central [illegible] very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 30, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *China*, for Liverpool—1,482 boxes Cheese, 601 bales Cotton, 31 cases Rubber, 4,096 bushels Peas, 80 boxes Bacon, 7,900 bushels Wheat, [illegible].

By the steamer *Manhattan*, for Liverpool—[illegible] Beef, 2,197 bales Cotton, 72 bales Hops, 1,040 boxes Cheese, 26 hhds. Tobacco, 27 bales Furs, 20 cases Drills, 107 hhds. Tallow, 29,751 bushels Wheat, 5 bbls. Hair Renewer, 24 boxes Clocks, 14 bales Rags, 50 bbls. Flour.

By the bark [illegible], for London—[illegible] Oil-cake, 2,300 Staves.

By the bark *Africa*, for Havre—1,257 bales Cotton, 1,374 Oars, 165 hhds. Quercitron Bark, [illegible] bags Quercitron Bark, 55 logs Maple, 28 do. Ash, Hoops 40 bbls. Potashes, 4 bbls. Sweeps, 113 bags Coffee, 25 bags Cocoa, 15 casks Gum Senegal, 21 pkgs. Machinery, 6 casks Bromine, 30 cases Wine, 5 cases Brandy, 6 cases Feathers, 7 cases Silks, [illegible] Jewelry Ashes, 300 boxes Camphor, 8,000 Staves.

By the schooner *J. S. & L. C. Adams*, for Cadiz—10,500 Staves.

ASHES—Continue very quiet at from $6 [illegible] for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been held with much firmness, on a stock in first hands, now reduced to about 14,000 bags, and a fair inquiry for trade purposes; 7,500 bags have been disposed of since our last, including [illegible] bags by the Mediterraneo today, on private terms. Other kinds have been in moderate request at uniform rates. We quote: Java at [illegible]; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9¼c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, [illegible]; Jamaica, 16c.@18½c.; Singapore, [illegible]; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 18c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; Santo Domingo, in bond, [illegible]—gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted lower on a less general inquiry, closing heavily for lots on the spot, and rather more steadily for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,753 bales, including 1,248 bales to shippers, 231 bales to spinners, and 271 bales to speculators. Also, 2,800 bales for forward delivery, including 700 bales, basis Low Middling, April, [illegible]; 100 do., May, [illegible]; 1,000 do., June, [illegible].

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	18	18½	18¾	18¾
Good Ordinary, ₩ lb.	20	20¼	20½	20½
Low Middling, ₩ lb.	21⅝	21¾	22	22⅛
Middling, ₩ lb.	22⅛	22⅜	22½	22⅝
Good Middling, ₩ lb.	24¼	24½	24⅝	24⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,468
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal today there was an unusually full attendance and with a [illegible] brisk competition, [illegible] showed an improvement on those realized at the preceding monthly sale. There were 60,000 tons disposed of, including 10,000 tons Lump at $4 [illegible]; 15,000 tons Steamboat at $4 [illegible]; 15,000 tons Grate at $4 [illegible]; 10,000 tons Egg at $4 [illegible]; 10,000 tons Stove at $4 [illegible]; 10,000 tons Chestnut at $4 [illegible] ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more sought after, partly for forward delivery, at about steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,000 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 40@$4 65; very inferior to good extra State at $4 [illegible]; good to choice Spring Extra, at $4 80@$5 [illegible]; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5 20 ₩ bbl. Included in the sales were 4,800 bbls. Extra Western, for April and May delivery, at $4 80 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 40@$4 65
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4 70@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at unchanged rates; sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots at [illegible] for Poor to Good Ordinary, and [illegible] for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4@$5 50 for Inferior to very Choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been in good demand at $4 25@$4 40 for Western; $4 [illegible] Jersey; $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 550 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been selling in lots at from $2 40@$2 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—A more active inquiry has been reported for Wheat, chiefly for Spring and Amber Winter, for export, induced by the decline in freights and the renewed firmness in gold. Prices opened buoyantly but closed irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,250 bushels, including White Western [illegible]; Red and Amber Western at [illegible]@$1 27, in store and delivered, chiefly Amber at [illegible], in store, and $1 27 delivered; No. 1 Spring at $1 12, delivered; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 10@$1 12, in store and delivered; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 08@$1 11, in store and delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 05; and rejected Spring, [illegible]; White Genesee at $1 45@[illegible]; Red and Amber State at [illegible] ₩ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, at $1 00@$1 07, closing at $1 07, for prime old Mixed Western, in store; $1 00@$1 02 for new Mixed Western; [illegible] for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; [illegible] for White Western and Southern; $1@$1 02 for interior new Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Rye has been inactive, but held more firmly at 90c.@$1 for Jersey and Western; [illegible] for State, ₩ bushel. Sales, 3,100 bushels. Barley has been in moderate request at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,000 bushels, at [illegible] for Canada West, 80c.@95c. for two-rowed State, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet, but quoted steady at from [illegible] ₩ bushel. Oats have been quite moderately dealt in at substantially unaltered figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,000 bushels, in lots, at [illegible] for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 61c.@62c. for White Ohio; 61c.@63c. for State, from truck and delivered; 60c.@62c. for Pennsylvania; 58c.@60c. for Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. The export clearances have been [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, and 4,000 bushels Peas for Liverpool.

HAY—Bale Hay has been moderately dealt in at [illegible] 90c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 05@$1 20 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 75c.@[illegible] for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand and steady, including New-York at 15c.@21c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 10c.@20c.; Yearlings at 13c.; Old Olds at 2c.@7c. ₩ lb. Receipts today, 72 bales; exports, 73 bales.

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry has been noted for desirable lots within our range; sales 350 bbls. New-Orleans at 75c.@78c., and 203 hhds. Porto Rico at [illegible], chiefly at the latter rate, ₩ gallon. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at [illegible]; Old and New Cuba, [illegible]; New Crop English Islands, [illegible]; New-Orleans, 60c.@81c. ₩ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	25c.@28c.	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Islands	—	[illegible]
New-Orleans	—	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in light request at essentially unaltered prices; sales 750 bbls. Strained, part at $2 [illegible] ₩ 280 lbs.; receipts, 3,087 bbls.; exports, — bbls. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately inquired for on the basis of [illegible] for merchantable, ₩ gallon; receipts, 18 bbls.; sales, 175 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at [illegible] ₩ gallon; Crude nominally at [illegible] ₩ 280 lbs.; Rosin, [illegible] ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, [illegible] ₩ bbl.; Pitch, [illegible] ₩ bbl.

OILS—The market has been quiet, but without notable change as to price. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@75c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached Sperm at $1 80; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 30; Red Oil at 72c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at [illegible], in casks and bbls., [illegible] for round and job lots; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at [illegible]; Spermaceti at [illegible]; Extra Refined Seal at $1 02½ ₩ gallon; Cottonseed Oil Crude, [illegible]; Refined Yellow, [illegible]; White, 80c. ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been moderately inquired for on the basis of [illegible] in bulk, here; [illegible] in shipping order, here, and nominally [illegible] in shipping order, at Philadelphia, ₩ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia, [illegible] bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in slack demand here, on the basis of [illegible] for Standard White for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. At Philadelphia, the reported transactions have been quite extensive, chiefly for forward delivery, at about previous figures; sales since our last of 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, part at [illegible]; 15,000 bbls. do., for first half of April delivery, on the basis of [illegible]; 1,000 bbls. do., last half of April, at 28c.; 5,000 bbls. do. May, at [illegible]; and 1,000 bbls. do. May to July, at [illegible] ₩ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been [illegible] bbls.; at Philadelphia, [illegible] bbls. The export clearances have been unimportant. Refined Oil continues quiet at about [illegible] ₩ gallon. Naphtha rules very dull at [illegible], in bbls.; [illegible], in bulk, and [illegible] in cases, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, chiefly on speculative account, opening less firmly, but closing steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at [illegible], closing at [illegible], for New Mess; [illegible] for Thin and Medium Mess; [illegible] for Prime Mess, and [illegible] for Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Also, 2,500 bbls. New Mess, seller April, at [illegible] ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been very quiet at [illegible] for City, ₩ lb. Cut-meats continue in limited and steady request; sales have been reported of [illegible] pkgs. at [illegible] for Shoulders, and [illegible] for Hams, ₩ lb. Bacon has been quiet at about former rates; sales equal to 125 boxes, including Cumberland at [illegible]; Short Rib at [illegible]; Long Clear at [illegible] ₩ lb. Lard has been in fair request and quoted stronger in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from [illegible] for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at [illegible] for City and [illegible] for fair to choice Steam, ₩ lb.; also 1,000 tcs. prime Steam, April and May delivery, seller [illegible] ₩ lb. Beef in demand at buoyant rates; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. at [illegible] for Plain Mess, [illegible] for Extra Mess and [illegible] for inferior grades, ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef rules dull, including New Prime Mess at from [illegible] and India Mess at [illegible] ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are salable and steady at from [illegible] ₩ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter is inquired for, including State, inferior to prime, at [illegible]; Fancy, [illegible], and Western, ordinary to prime, [illegible] ₩ lb.; the day's receipts were [illegible] pkgs. Cheese has been in light demand at from [illegible], as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 1,022 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State, firkins, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good State, firkins, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Common State, firkins, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Chicago and North-west, firkins, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Fair Western, firkins, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime State Rolls, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Common State and Western Rolls, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Canada Dairy Packed, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₩ lb.	[illegible]

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Fine State Factories, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good State Factories, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra Pine-apple, New-York, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₩ lb.	[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE-MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 30.

Since the change of the market day at One Hundredth-street, trade in horned Cattle has suffered owing to a feeling of uncertainty, caused by the fact that purchasers are not gifted with a prescience, and as the prices vary somewhat according to locality, butchers do not know where to accept and where to refuse. This state of things was only required to still further injure the commission trade in horned Cattle, a trade that has sensibly decreased within the past six months, for reasons many times set forth in these columns. Yesterday trade at One Hundredth-street consisted in the sales of the remnants of Monday's market, and prices were as follows: No prime Bullocks; first quality, 15½c.@16c. ₩ lb.; second quality, 15c.@15½c. ₩ lb.; third quality, 14c.@14½c. ₩ lb.; [illegible]

[illegible]

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market for week ending March 28, 1870, consisted of horned Cattle, [illegible] Cows, [illegible] Veals, [illegible] Sheep, [illegible]. Arrivals at same yards for Sunday and Monday, 1,267 head of horned Cattle, and on yesterday, [illegible] head of horned Cattle.

[illegible]

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

This market is in an unusual condition. The pens for Sheep on the southern side of the street are finally closed for business, and the hog-pens on the northern side appear likely to follow suit. Trade there has been inconsiderable for some time. On yesterday REID & DORSEY sold [illegible] Hogs, average weight [illegible]. Arrivals at Chicago yesterday, [illegible]. Hogs shipped for New-York City to Fortieth-street, 1 car, and to New-York to Communipaw, 11 cars.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, March 28, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Reilly, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—20.

The minutes of the meeting held March 24 were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman O'Brien—

To amend resolution heretofore passed for paving Fourth and Fifth streets, from Bowery to Mangin-street, with Robbins' preserved wood pavement, by substituting the words "Lewis-street" for words "Mangin-street" wherever they occur.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

Appointing Herbert A. Lee a Commissioner of Deeds, vice James H. McMahon, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Shelley—

To permit Geo. Kemp to construct vaults in front of numbers twenty-nine, thirty-one and thirty-three Cedar-street, to extend sixty feet beyond the present curb-line.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Hill—

To permit John Kerr to place a watering-trough in front of number three hundred and one Delancey-street, [illegible].

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Seery—

To flag full width sidewalk west side of Second-avenue, [illegible] forty-seven, six hundred and forty-nine and six hundred and fifty-one.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To flag full width sidewalk west side Second-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

To pay Thomas Rohl three hundred and fifty dollars for loss of horse by falling through [illegible] street, caused by a defective stringer-piece, March twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Fay—

Directing Street Commissioner to require the Belt Railroad Company to pave between their rail-tracks in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Mulligan—

To lay Belgian pavement in Twenty-ninth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

To flag full width sidewalk north side of Forty-first-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, Directing and empowering the Croton Aqueduct Department to contract with the party or parties who have been awarded the contract for laying Belgian pavement in Beach-street, between West Broadway and Hudson-street, for the laying such pavement in Walker-street, from West Broadway to Beach-street, provided the price does not exceed the contract price for laying said pavement in Beach-street; and that the expense of doing said additional work shall be added to and included in the assessment for paving Beach-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—19.

Resolutions, Directing the Counsel to the Corporation to have Canal-street, at the north-side, between Mott and Mulberry streets, widened and straightened, according to accompanying diagram; directing the Comptroller to pay the expenses of the Joint Committee appointed to [illegible] Hon. William H. Seward, on presentation of vouchers signed by a majority of said Committee; fixing the salary of the Assistant Librarian, and the [illegible] of the Messenger to the Librarian, at same rate now paid Sixth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen; and to build a sewer in Little Twelfth-street, from Gansevoort-street to Ninth-avenue.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—19.

Resolutions, To place and light a street lamp in front of number one hundred and thirty-two West Thirty-first-street; also two additional lamps in front of St. Gabriel's Church, in East Thirty-seventh-street; and to donate one thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents to the Reformed Dutch Church of Harlem, to pay assessments.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—20.

Resolution, Authorizing the Clerk of each Board of the Common Council to appoint a special clerk to prepare maps of street openings, widenings, extensions, &c., to receive each the same salary as that paid to the Engrossing Clerk to the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—19.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Gibney—1.

Resolutions—To permit Francis McCabe and others to regulate and grade in front of their premises in Lexington-avenue, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets; also Tiffany & Co., to construct vaults in front of their building on the south side of Fifteenth-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, [illegible] Fifteenth-street, upon payment to the Croton Aqueduct Department of the sum of seventy-five cents per superficial foot therefor.

Which were severally adopted.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

WM. D. MOLONEY, Clerk.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

I have removed my office from No. 1 Wall-st., next door, to Nos. 3 and 5 Wall-st., where I shall have increased facilities for transacting the NOTE BUSINESS, in which I have been engaged for the last twelve years. Advances made and loans negotiated.

F. W. GALLAUDET, New-York.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, blocks, &c., &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.

All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for buildings. Counting-house and warehouse
NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

BEDDING.

BEDDING!

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. 32 6th-av., opposite Stewart's upper store, importers of [illegible] horse-hair, manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail. Hair, feathers, [illegible] bedding. Feathers washed and purified by Farnham's patent process; [illegible]. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of disagreeable odor.
JOHN H. WILCOX,
formerly of MELLEN & WILCOX.

SAFES.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 3 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1870.

FOR SALE—AN IRON SAFE AND WALNUT desk. Apply at above office, Room No. 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 229 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, New-York. All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Sales-rooms Nos. 23 Chambers and 77 Reade sts. Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, south-west corner of 12th-st.

THE SALE OF THE SEASON.

Messrs. LEEDS & MINER beg to inform the public that on MONDAY, APRIL 4, AND THE SUCCEEDING DAYS, they will offer for sale the household furniture, rare curiosities, and entire

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF
J. P. BEAUMONT,

constituting the last sale of pictures or objects of vertu that will ever be organized by this gentleman, and being, relatively to its extent, the

MOST VALUABLE SALE OF
WORKS OF ART

ever advertised in this City.

The greater portion of these paintings have never been on exhibition since their purchase by Mr. Beaumont, at periods varying from thirty-eight to five years since, and are

ADMIRABLY FINE SPECIMENS

of our own American artists and the modern European schools, including a few specimens of

GEMS BY THE OLD MASTERS.

Among the former may be mentioned paintings by GILBERT STUART, CHURCH, EASTMAN JOHNSON, [illegible], SULLY, LEUTZE, HUNTINGTON, MOUNT; while among the latter are works by [illegible], DOMINICHINI, L. CARACCI, VELASQUEZ, CUYP, TINTORETTO, ZUCHARELLI, VAN DER MEULEN, SNYDERS, ROSA DA TIVOLI, GONZALES, COYPEL, CARL HUBNER, [illegible], VERBOECKHOVEN, MADOU, CHAVET, ROBBE, GUILLEMIN, TSCHAGGENY, DE BYLANDT, FAUVELET, OTTO ERDMANN, CALISCH, HERRING, PERCY, HILL, ARMFIELD, PASSMORE, [illegible], CARL BECKER, DE BLOCK, FLORENT WILLEMS, PLATTEEL, VAN HOVE, WALRAVEN, VAN SCHENDEL and others of a similar or greater celebrity in the

ART CIRCLES OF MODERN EUROPE.

This superb and very extensive collection will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, and will be on exhibition on and after TUESDAY, APRIL [illegible], at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, where catalogues and additional information may be obtained upon application. Price of catalogue, 25 cents.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Sales-rooms Nos. 23 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.—On WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th of April, at 11 o'clock each day, at the EXTENSIVE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY OF MESSRS. JAS. B. CONE & CO., FORMERLY ADAMS & CONE, NORTH-EAST CORNER GREAT JONES-ST. AND BROADWAY, NO. 694, POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF CARRIAGES EVER OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES AT AUCTION, to be sold without reserve, THE PARTNERSHIP TERMINATING ON THE 1ST OF MAY, AND THE FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. This extensive stock will be found to comprise about 125 vehicles, the greater portion of which have been manufactured by this well-known firm and Jas. B. Brewster, to their order, expressly for New-York City Broadway trade, and are warranted in every respect. [illegible] rockaways, light four-passenger rockaways, doctor and jagger wagons, light-top and no-top buggies, to include several road wagons and trotting ditto. The trimmings and appointments of the above vehicles will be found to be both elegant and costly, as well as most stylish and tasteful, of the newest designs and latest fashion. The entire stock is of recent manufacture, and warranted in every respect. Also, several sets of double and single harness, made to order, suitable for City use; several strings of bells, robes, rugs, jacks, extra poles, &c., &c., &c. Also, the white horse, owned by the workmen of this firm; also, the entire store and office fixtures and furniture, including desks, racks, awnings, curtains and shades, double iron safe by Lillie, &c., &c. Terms cash. Catalogues ready on Friday, 25th inst., and will be mailed as requested. Stock now on exhibition as above.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—WE SHALL GIVE ESPECIAL ATTENTION, AS USUAL FOR 22 YEARS PAST, TO SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE RESIDENCE OF FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING; WILL ALSO HOLD REGULAR WEEKLY SALES AT OUR SPACIOUS SALES ROOMS, NO. 23 CHAMBERS-ST. AND NO. 77 READE-ST., FOR THOSE DESIRING THIS MEDIUM OF SALE.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office. Harlem Auction Mart, No. 112 East 125th-st., near 4th-av.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c., &c.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 120 East 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant walnut parlor suites in green reps; French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes; painted bedroom suites, pure curled-hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows and bed linen, &c.; china and glassware; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; an assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

ALSO,

two elegant extra-sized oil-paintings, subject "The Annunciation," by the celebrated French artist, [illegible].

By F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, 40 or 50 carpets, French plate mirrors, rosewood solid black-walnut furniture, 10 or 12 fine hair mattresses, by virtue of two or three mortgages.

THIS DAY, Thursday, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 56 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire furniture of the very large private residence, containing about 30 rooms, and will embrace every kind and description of rosewood, black-walnut and other furniture. Catalogues early this morning. By order of Charles M. Marsh, Esq., Attorney for Mortgagees.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EIGHTH MORTGAGE SALE OF elegant cabinet furniture.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at his sales-room, No. 60 Liberty-st., one of the largest and most valuable sales of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale. The sale will comprise every variety of parlor, drawing-room, chamber, dining-room and hall furniture, in rose-wood, black-walnut, bois-de-rose and oak; also a large quantity of [illegible] furniture of the most unique and modern styles. Purchasers can have their furniture stored until May 1, free of charge.

The sales will continue every TUESDAY and FRIDAY until the stock is sold.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
By HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
OFFICE, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEAR 23D-ST.

HENRY D. MINER, auctioneer, will give his personal attention, as customary for the past ten years, to sales and appraisements of household furniture at the residences of families declining housekeeping; also to stocks of merchandise at stores of those retiring from business.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

MUST BE SOLD TO-NIGHT—THE [illegible] collection of works of art belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Chas. Harvey, of Baltimore, by order of the executors, Wm. T. Walters and B. F. Newcomer. Kensett, Durand, Church, Boughton, Huntington, Jas. Hart, Baker, Gifford, and all the popular American artists well represented, and will most positively be sold, to close the estate, THIS EVENING, at 7½ promptly, at the Somerville Art Gallery, [illegible].

FINE ART SALE—CLINTON HALL BOOK sale-rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., auctioneers, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, April 1 and 2, 7½ o'clock, sale of a valuable collection of engravings, drawings, etchings and rare portraits, a large number of historical portraits; also, four very fine swords, formerly the property of Charles Kean. Catalogues ready. Engravings on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY [illegible], BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 31, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
300 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.

JOHN'S HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, AT 10 A. M., AT the sales-room Willoughby-st. corner Pearl, Brooklyn, large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, china, fancy goods, carved and other carpets, stoves, &c.; also rose-wood pianos.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.—MARY E. DAVIS, plaintiff, against HIRAM DAVIS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—[illegible] to the defendant Hiram Davis.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Centre-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 23, 1869.

ISAAC G. BOYCE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1870.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1870.

ISAAC G. BOYCE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, [illegible]

Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Hamilton, Anderson, and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howett, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Miss Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Messrs. Williams and Stedley and Mrs. Williams.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. (English Opera.) Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Rose Hersee, Messrs. Nordblom, Seguin, Campbell and others.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
SERPENT ON THE HEARTH.—ATHLETIC FEATS, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
CHING CHOW HI, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum....[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum....[illegible]
Two copies, one year....[illegible]
Ten copies, one year....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....[illegible]
Five copies, one year....[illegible]
Ten copies, one year....15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra....[illegible]
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered letter*.
Address,
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Globe* intimates that Mr. BRIGHT will soon resign his seat in the Cabinet....The Government is preparing an expedition to include a battery of steel guns and 1,000 men to repress the Red River revolt....The Metropolitan Stakes at Epsom Spring Meeting was won by Mr. HENRY'S *Sabinus*....The general congregation of the Council at Rome is said to have adopted the *Schema de Fide*. MAZZINI publishes a letter at Ravenna urging the Romagna to revolt....A compromise has been agreed on between ex-Queen ISABELLA and her husband, under which they agree to a separation....The medical students in Paris made another exhibition of ill-feeling toward Dr. TARDIEU, one of the medical witnesses in BONAPARTE'S trial.

CONGRESS.

The Senate did but little work in open session yesterday. The bills providing for new Post-office buildings in Montgomery, Ala., and Little Rock, Ark., were called up and passed; bills fixing the next Tuesday after the first Monday as general election day throughout the country for Congressmen, and incorporating the Indian Territory, Gulf and Pacific Railroad Company, were introduced; and the bill incorporating the United States Freehold and Emigration Company was reported adversely by the Committee on Territories. During the morning hour the resolution to appoint a Joint Special Committee on Indian Affairs was discussed, but not disposed of. An exceedingly long Executive Session was held, the question under discussion being the San Domingo treaty. Senator CASSERLY made the principal speech. No action whatever was taken.

In the House fitting notice was taken of the death of Gen. THOMAS. The Senate amendment to the Texas bill, striking out the proviso that nothing in the bill shall affect the conditions on which the State was originally admitted, was, after some discussion, concurred in by a party vote. Several bills were reported from committees, among them one transferring the unexpended funds of the Freedmen's Bureau to the Education Bureau, and providing that they be used for the education and aid of the freedmen, and transferring the other duties of this Bureau to the War Department. A resolution was introduced directing the Secretary of the Treasury to accept the most advantageous bids for gold under advertisement from his department, and prohibiting him from purchasing bonds beyond the amount authorized to be purchased for the sinking fund each year. The proclamation of the President announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was received with enthusiasm. The Tariff bill was debated for a while, and at 5¼ o'clock the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to incorporate the Arcade Railroad Company of New-York was reported. Mr. GENET'S bill to prevent fraudulent voting was introduced. The Canal Steam-towing bill was ordered to a third reading. The Senate took a recess until 7½ P. M.

In the Assembly, the new charter for the City of New-York, being the special, was taken up. A motion to postpone was made by Mr. KIERNAN, which received only one or two votes, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill. When a few pages had been read, a motion to report progress was carried, and the bill was ordered to a third reading, under the operation of the previous question, by a vote of 96 to 18. The bill was read and passed, also under the previous question, by a vote of 116 to 5. The bill to reorganize the Supreme Court was passed, together with the Brooklyn Police bill. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

The President, yesterday, sent both Houses of Congress a message communicating the fact of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution by the required number of States, and inclosing also the official proclamation of the event.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed a circular to Assessors throughout the country, calling their attention to complaints of the incivility of officers of the revenue to tax-payers, and directing them to enjoin their subordinates to guard against giving cause for future complaints.

A resolution of inquiry relating to the recent landing of a small-pox patient by the *City of Brussels* at Halifax, was adopted on Tuesday in the Canadian Parliament.

Preparations for a mass-meeting on the subject of the Bible in the public schools are in progress in Cincinnati.

Advices from Gainesville, Texas, of March 6, contain a report of an extensive raid by Comanche Indians in Western Texas, in which over forty families are said to have been massacred, several houses burned and several hundred horses captured. The belief is expressed that the Commander at Fort Sill could have prevented some of the massacres if so disposed.

The new fifty cent fractional notes will be issued next week. The new one hundred dollar notes will be turned over to the Treasurer by the engravers in a few days.

The argument in the case between the Mayors of Richmond, Va., Messrs. CAHOON and ELLISON, closed yesterday. A decision will probably be rendered today.

The wife and three children of A. L. BATES were recently frozen to death during a storm in Blue Earth County, Iowa. Their house took fire and was burned, and Mr. BATES went for assistance, but on returning he found his wife and children dead. Several other persons were frozen to death during the same storm.

A large and very enthusiastic meeting was held in Cooper Institute last evening, to protest against sectarian schools, and the use of public money for religious purposes. The meeting was addressed by Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Hon. WM. E. DODGE, Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, Revs. NOAH HUNT, SCHENCK, and others.

The Cunard steam-ship *Java*, which arrived yesterday morning, brought the largest mail ever received in this port from Europe. It comprised 283 bags, each bag containing an average of two bushels of mail-matter. This mail included both the mail of the *Java* and that of the *Samaria*, which put back disabled.

At the meeting of the Liberal Club, last evening, Mr. JAMES D. BELL read an interesting paper on "Positive Philosophy," giving an outline of the life of COMPTE and his writings, as viewed by M. LITTRE, of the Institute of France.

The Meeting on the School Question.

The tide is rising. For a long time past only one section of the community seems to have been taking any active interest in the future of our school system. The general public has been satisfied that all fundamental principles were safe, and that only minor details, not worth fighting for, were being made the ground of contest by sects. It is this sense of security which imperils all great causes. While the people have thought that the schools were beyond danger, a resolute attempt has been made to undermine them. We profess to sanction no alliance between Church and State, and there is no such alliance in existence even yet, in fact; but the practical effects of it are already enjoyed by a numerous and powerful sect. Under one pretense and another, half a million of dollars were abstracted from the funds of the City last year for the support of sectarian schools. This is in direct antagonism to the principles on which we have always based our system of education. We say that every child has a right to look to the State for education, but that no one has a right to look to it for a sectarian education. At the same time the people are made to pay for the support of sectarian schools.

An immense audience assembled last evening at the Cooper Institute to protest against the insidious growth of this aggressive movement on the part of ambitious sects. The enthusiasm and earnestness displayed at the meeting must in a very short time extend throughout the country. The speakers may be regarded as the pioneers of an invincible defense against an attack on the common schools. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER thoroughly commanded the sympathies of the audience when he declared that foreigners, or the children of foreigners, should enjoy all the privileges of native-born Americans—but not one more. We are not aware of any other country in the world which offers so much. The rights of conscience shall be respected, but we can never consent to have our schools broken up for the purpose of founding an educational system upon a narrower basis. The argument by Hon. W. E. DODGE was, perhaps, even more weighty than Mr. BEECHER'S, for it attacked the real source of our present danger with greater boldness. Mr. BEECHER is a man of very liberal ideas—the more to his honor be it said—and he manifestly has no disposition to declare war against the Roman Catholics, or any sect. At the same time he would stand by the common schools against all assailants. It will probably be found that, before this struggle is over, Mr. BEECHER will find himself driven into a position of more decided antagonism toward cunning enemies of what he justly describes as the "American idea." Mr. DODGE is so far in advance of Mr. BEECHER that he perceives this necessity now, and meets it without any hesitation. He spoke with great animation and effect, and most of his hearers would probably have been glad to have listened to him a little longer. The gentlemen who succeeded him were also very well prepared for their duties, and a more decided expression of public opinion than that which was evoked at the meeting we have seldom been called upon to record.

The section in the Tax Levy of the City, under which half a million of money has been perverted from a proper use to a most improper use, must be repealed. It is admitted by all parties that it was introduced and carried by false pretenses. It was "smuggled in" at the last moment, and no one at the time detected its full import. We have found out the truth since. All that remains is to undo the mischief. It cannot be said that Protestants have entered voluntarily into a war of prejudice. The war has been begun by the other side. Neither Protestants, Roman Catholics, nor any other sect whatever, shall be allowed to seize the public money for the purposes of religious instruction. That is a very broad principle, and it is quite impossible to allege that bigotry has dictated it. We trust that the people will always be prepared to indorse it against a host of enemies.

The Treasury Policy and its Effect Upon the Country.

The difficulties in which the trade and industry of the country are involved are due principally to the effort to fund the debt in advance of the adjustment of the currency. If we had gone first to specie payments through some gradual process, the prices of all commodities in the United States would have adapted themselves to the new basis and remained stable. As it is, however, when measures came to be taken to carry out the funding policy in September last, the prices of labor and of all its products were measured by paper money on the basis of, say, 129 for gold, whereas at present they are measured by paper estimated at 112 for gold. Indeed, as respects many articles, the fall has been greater than the difference between 129 and 112, as they have reached specie prices. In the language of Wall-street, the effect of specie payments has been largely discounted. As this reduction in exchangeable values affects property, merchandise, and private debts, amounting to several thousand millions of dollars, the change is one of the most momentous known since 1837. It is too early to measure its full effects, which are indicated by the languid and mutilated condition of trade, by a diminution in manufacturing industry, by the discharge of hands from farms, and by a few important failures. The future will be regarded with some anxiety.

One of the results of the raid upon Wall-street by the Erie clique, in September, was to develop the complete control of the Treasury over the market for gold. Other circumstances contributed to the result, and particularly this fact—that, although at the time we were running up a score to the foreigner at the rate of over three millions of dollars per week, the state of exchange for several months has been steadily in our favor, owing to the large sale of our bonds in Europe and to their advancing credit. As gold had been demoralized here, except for Custom-house purposes—as it was not then wanted in Europe, and Wall-street had been broken down—the Treasury, strengthened by heavy payments for duties and by improving credit, was complete master of the situation.

The plan had been in the first instance to elevate our bonds to the price of gold—say 129; but as this was a slow process, and perhaps impossible of accomplishment within the short period likely to intervene before Europe would from necessity reverse her policy and call for gold, the plan was changed into the one of forcing down gold to the price of the bonds. This was continued with great effect during October and November, and, in precise accordance with the fall of gold, all descriptions of property were marked down in all parts of the Union. The hardship was most severe upon those who sold cotton, grain and petroleum for export. These had been produced in such quantities as to give promise of great prosperity, but as they were paid for to the extent purchased by the foreigner in gold, which was turned into currency not at 129 but at a lower rate, the losses constantly occurring on a falling market so weakened the dealers and speculators who were accustomed to uphold the price of these articles, that the foreign purchaser, aware of the distress, obtained most of our products at his own limits. The anomaly was presented, that while flour for export sold at between four and five dollars per barrel, the producer of it had to pay that amount for a day's labor of a skilled mechanic. Cotton constituted an exception to the general slaughter, as the combination to keep up its price embraced bankers, planters, brokers, merchants and speculators of strength, and it fell with less severity.

The policy which governed the Treasury at this time is fully explained in Mr. BOUTWELL'S report, presented to Congress in December. We published last week some extracts from it, showing that the Secretary did not then contemplate specie payments. On the contrary, he stated that such a resort would be unwise at the time, and that it could be accomplished only by diminishing the volume of the paper currency; and authority was asked to redeem at the rate of two millions of dollars per month, on the ground that it should be done without derangement, and so gradually that specie payments would become "easy and unavoidable." It must, therefore, have been supposed at Washington that our paper issues were redundant, and that, although gold might be temporarily lowered to the price of the five-twenties, our legal tenders—now extensively hoarded—would, added to our other paper issues, carry up prices to the level which their abundance prescribes. The apparent enigma of the scarcity of legal tenders confuses even the experienced. Some account for it by the supposed immense growth of the country, and the consequent diffusion of greenbacks. Others speak of the improved credit of our bonds, and the consequent improvement in the value of the greenback,—as if that would produce scarcity. All merchants in active connection with the South know from daily experience up to a late period that large amounts of legal tenders have been remitted to the South, that they became distributed among planters who are unprovided with safes, and that, as they used to bury gold, they now hoard greenbacks. Besides, there is an undefined idea that the Treasury, notwithstanding its clear announcement to the contrary, has in truth intended to accomplish specie payments, and extensive hoards have been quite general. The delusion is remarkable, and can be dispelled only by time.

We cannot suppose that the Treasury was fully aware of the effect upon our whole trade and industry of its incessant pressure upon gold. To the opulence of the foreign manufacturer we have contributed by furnishing cheap cotton, grain, and petroleum. The London *Economist* proves by accurate tables that the lower price paid by the manufacturer abroad for wheat and cotton in the latter part of 1869 over what was paid previously makes the difference between a profit and a loss. We have transferred to others the advantage which we enjoyed when gold was stable at about 129. Looking back upon events, it is easy to see that the policy pursued of lowering the price of gold, when that price cannot be permanent, constitutes an injury to the extent of hundreds of millions over and above the small pittance that would be saved if our debt were funded at the expected new rate of interest.

The condition of the Treasury is doubtless carefully weighed. It is now in the receipt of large payments for duties, but this arises from imports ordered when our large crops promised unusual prosperity. These imports cannot be continued except with loss. The Treasury is also in receipt of internal revenue to a large amount, but this resource must presently be diminished from the state of trade, and the reduced power of manufacturers and producers in all parts of the Union. The capacity of the Treasury to pay off the debt as it has done, and to this end to sell gold, will be impaired as the direct effect of its policy. If the gold which has been applied to the purchase of bonds had been saved as a preliminary to resumption, and the opportunity of a full treasury had been employed to lighten the burden of taxation, we should have been furnished with abundant compensation for severe suffering in the effect which these measures would have had upon our commerce and industry. We might then have proceeded to build up both upon a solid basis.

Street Transit Nuisances.

It is not perhaps so much a great and monstrous evil as an aggregation of petty evils that make horse-railroad and stage transit on Manhattan Island the nuisance it is. The fault is pretty evenly distributed between the public and the corporations,—the latter for imposing on the former, and the former for being willing to be imposed on. One may see, for example, a horse-car of the Fourth-avenue line moping along in the rear of a train of freight cars which "drags its slow length along" from the Thirty-second-street tunnel to the freight depot in Centre-street. What are heavy freight cars doing at all in the public streets in the day-time? We grant that the majority of the freight is moved at night, but all ought so to be moved, when huge cars of this sort are its conveyance. Or, at all events, it should not be moved during the chief passenger transit hours of, say, 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. Or, following down the track, the horse-car traveler may find in Centre-street one of these long freight cars obstinately stuck in the track, diagonally across the way, the horses laboring to pull it into the freight station, and the car manifesting a disposition not to be pulled in. The traveler may wait in his own car in the rear five, ten, fifteen minutes, until the contest is decided, and the huge wain pulled in, when he will again move on. Or, once more, if he is in unusual luck, one of the horses may have cast a shoe, and be hauled off for repairs at the Centre-street smithy. He naturally inquires why the farrier-work is not done at the end of the route, instead of next to the Tombs. That is a mystery which he may resolve at leisure, because the car will wait opposite the smithy until the one next following comes up, when the horse will be detached from this other for the use of the first car, the second in turn waiting for the third, and so on, until the horse-shoeing operation is complete, when on moves the whole system.

Now these trivial experiences we take from a single line, very well managed as a whole, in order not to complicate the subject, and well realizing that analogous ones of perhaps a little different order could be rehearsed from other lines, all going to establish one general rule,—namely, that the companies are careless of the time and comfort of passengers, and the passengers very patient with the companies. There is evidently no reason for the delays just alluded to, with proper dispositions for the public needs; and so it is, too, in cases in which worn-out horses are set to worrying along over routes which require strong and swift horses. We do not anticipate any immediate improvement on any of these points, but, on the contrary, we can be always supplied with abundance of proof that it could not well be otherwise; but we do expect that when steam-transit shall compete with horse-power, it will be found that many improvements, now pronounced impracticable will be suddenly found feasible and necessary.

Albany Legislature and the Charter.

Under a pressure which overcame all resistance, the so-called "Tweed Charter" passed the Assembly yesterday, by a vote of 116 to 5. So sudden a withdrawal of the opposition of the O'Brien Democracy, after their fierce protestations and bluster, seems ludicrous in the extreme. We confess that we were also somewhat surprised at the unanimity of the Republican members in its favor, and assume that they had good reason for their action. In fact, we have been assured by prominent and shrewd Republican politicians who ought to understand the matter, that the new charter is, under the circumstances, far less objectionable than they had any reason to expect, and that if put in operation in the manner proposed, the tax-payers and order-loving citizens will have every reason to be satisfied. Whether experience will justify this anticipation remains to be seen. It seems, however, that every member of the Assembly, with the exception of five, was satisfied. Such unanimity is as assuring as it is remarkable.

The bill now goes to the Senate, and, judging from the action of the House, there is little doubt of its speedy passage there. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that it will become a law; still, despite that fact, Republican Senators should by no means regard themselves as absolved from the closest scrutiny of the bill, and the exaction of guarantees in respect to the personnel of the several commissions. The fact that they are impotent to resist its passage does not absolve them from responsibility. The bill has a plausible look, especially when interpreted in the light of the assurances which accompany it. Properly administered, it may be made most acceptable and salutary, but unfortunately it is the most difficult thing in the world to frame any instrument so that it shall not be the means of maladministration by bad men. The choice of men is wherein lies the people's safety. With them rests the responsibility. The new charter is, doubtless, an experiment. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. Inasmuch as its enactment seems inevitable, we must make the best of it, in a spirit of prayerful resignation mingled with a modicum of faith.

Crowning the Edifice.

At last the goal is reached, and the political struggle of a century is happily ended. With the official announcement by President GRANT of the formal ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, American Civilization is regenerated and disenthralled, and American republicanism purged of its ancient anomaly. The nation no longer stands before the world in an attitude of stultification. Ten years ago the bondage of four millions of blacks was a silent but overwhelming protest to the world and to God against the bitter mockery of our boasted freedom; today all are free and equal before the law, and citizens alike. Nearly a century has elapsed since the great struggle for civil and religious liberty on this continent was inaugurated with the blood of the negro ATTUCKS in the streets of Boston, and it has not finally ended till now.

Standing today confronted with the proclamation of the nation's tardy concession of justice, we look back with wonder and amazement upon the desperate resistance which has been encountered and overcome and at the wicked infatuation which has so long postponed the victory. Standing in the bright light of accomplishment, and looking back upon the pathway of the nation, we can scarcely realize the difficulties encountered by the founders of the Government, the fierce animosities engendered by the Missouri compromise, the bitter strifes over the Fugitive Slave law, the sectional contest which attended the admission of Kansas, and the political convulsions which marked the Administrations of PIERCE and BUCHANAN.

Yet all these were but the preludes of our national regeneration—the preparation for the fearful ordeal of fire and blood through which we were to pass. Whether that ordeal of war was a national discipline or a national atonement, we will not now presume to say; but the very suggestion involuntarily brings to mind the solemn and prophetic words of LINCOLN: "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid with another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

The announcement now made that by our organic law "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," is the final crowning of the edifice of American republicanism, and the perfect fruit of our great national labor. Long expectation, and the gradual dawning of success, as State after State put the seal of its approval upon the proposed amendment, may have dulled the edge of our appreciation, and possibly cooled the ardor of our enthusiasm over the final accomplishment; but still the realization has lost none of its grandeur, or of its substantial fruit. In the annals of our time, as they will be read hereafter, it will stand out boldly as the most prominent monument of our progress.

We regard it as an assertion of principle which perfects our political fabric, which italicizes every word of the Declaration of Independence, and which harmonizes our Constitution with the highest civilization to which we may aspire. As such it should be accepted by every true citizen, and leaving the past behind us, with all its sad memories, its animosities, and its tribulations, we should press forward to the future, and grapple with its requirements with a spirit as exalted as the assured destiny which lies behind it, harmoniously greeting each other and the world by the "All hail, hereafter."

The able, temperate, and thoroughly judicial address of the American Consul at Yokohama, on the sinking of the *Oneida*, will be found in another column. It presents the chief facts in a short compass, and will, perhaps, be the most difficult statement to answer by the English Press yet made public. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has "pooh pooh'd" the whole "affair"—will it now tell us what it would have said if an American steamer had served an English frigate as EYRE treated the *Oneida*? Would it have referred to it as a very fine example of "Yankee insolence"—or not?

The death of Gen. THOMAS puts a new face on that feature of the various Army bills which contemplates that vacancies in the grade of General or Lieutenant-General shall not be filled again, and that the grades themselves shall lapse with the present occupants. It has long been felt that there was one man, at least, for whom neither rank would be too high, whether as estimated by his past services or by his capacity to discharge its professional duties. The remote possibility of conferring these successive ranks on Gen. THOMAS, in the process of time, should he live to enjoy them, has, we think, restrained more than one advocate of army economy from supporting a measure to prospectively abolish the grade. It so proved last year, when the subject came up in Congress, and it seems likely to so prove again. The death of Gen. THOMAS before reaching grades he would have filled so well, will probably be found to have more influence upon their continuance or abolition than any other consideration.

Mr. TILTON has sent out a circular inviting people to forward their names to him as supporters of the "woman's enfranchisement" movement. He promises all who respond to him favorably that the "day will come when their children and children's children will be proud of the record." How Mr. TILTON can be sure of this, he does not explain, but the poet WHITTIER has sent him a letter in which he says: "I have very small faith in my ability to settle, or help settle such differences. * * * I do not think I ought to send my name at random into what is to me altogether mysterious." This letter is called by the *Independent* "characteristic." It is certainly characteristic of a sensible man, and all persons who also possess common sense will share Mr. WHITTIER'S reluctance to send their names at random into what is altogether mysterious.

Some time ago Mr. SETH GREEN and other fish-farmers gave us the cheerful assurance of certain wonderful harvests to be gathered from the spawn sown in the streams of the country; but we do not see that river fishes are any cheaper or more plenty than before; and just now Mr. FURMAN, of Maspeth, Queens County, comes out to explain why Mr. GREEN and the rest have not done much good and could not do it. He says the artificial way of compelling the discharge of eggs produces millions of unripe and worthless ones, and he proposes that fishes shall be left to themselves in depositing them, and that the spawn-beds shall be protected from sun-light by shanties, and by weirs against frogs and other enemies. His arguments seem reasonable enough; we have an idea that nature should be allowed to follow its own laws in the business as much as possible.

The idea of war enters largely into the programme of modern progress, even in the case of England, who seems to be imitating the policy of Prussia and the other military monarchies in looking to the order of her camps. The London *Broad Arrow* states that changes are to be made in the management of the army, and that the seven recruiting districts of the United Kingdom will be increased to fourteen, under the heading of the most considerable cities, such as London, Edinburgh, Dublin, York, &c., while the inspectors of the reserved forces will be inspectors on the staff of the regular army. War is, in fact, becoming more of a Government science than ever, and the soldiers, instead of being the "offscouring of society"—as the Duke of WELLINGTON sometimes termed his own Peninsulars—are to be mentally and physically educated to their business in a variety of ways. The British lion does not seem just yet prepared to lie down with the lamb.

We should judge from the story of the Detroit correspondent of the Chicago *Republican*, that the former city must be a delightful residence, a very haven of rest, or elysium, for people who do not care to work for a living. This authority tells us that a Democratic "director of the poor" in Detroit, has been "directing" the public funds with much success, that he alone had given "orders for assistance" in the single month of February to 8,431 persons—"300 per day, thirty an hour for ten hours, or one every two minutes." It is further revealed to the Democratic Common Council that their brother Democrat had supplied one in every nine of the population out of the public treasury. Upon the whole, and considering that it is on a small scale, this profuse liberality with other peoples' funds, rather goes ahead of Tammany. It is a kind of consolation to know that Democracy in Detroit is a sharp rival of Democracy in Manhattan—but we nevertheless pity Detroit.

The tribute that SHERMAN pays to THOMAS in his recent order, is that of a great soldier to a great soldier, worthy alike of the man that penned it and the comrade of whom it is so generous and affectionate a memorial. "The very impersonation of honesty, integrity and honor," says SHERMAN, "he will stand to us as the beau ideal of the soldier and the gentleman." And, again he says, touching the key-note of soldierly eulogium, "whatever he earned of rank and honor were his own, and no one disputed his fame." And, finally, he strikes a chord that will echo the country over, when he adds, "Though he leaves no child to bear his name, the old Army of the Cumberland, numbered by tens of thousands, called him father, and will weep for him in tears of manly grief." It is the tender and true praise of a brother-soldier, eloquent in its sincere simplicity.

Before the warm weather comes upon us is it impossible to make arrangements for the opening of two or three free bathing establishments? Boston long ago set us the example, but we have hitherto contented ourselves with talking about the grand things we intend to do at a future day. If the "Ring" and their friends had only given a very small fraction of their gains toward the establishment of public baths, no city in the world would be better provided for in that respect than we should be now. The poor boys in the town—to say nothing of the dirty men—would be able to refresh themselves with a good wash once a day or so, and thus promote the public health by diminishing the quantity of dirt in our midst.

The question is often asked why we have no Hansom-cabs, since it is well known that the act to incorporate a Hansom-cab Company was passed by the State Legislature last May. Certain recent proceedings before Judge CARDOZO give us some light on the subject. By these it appears that, although the capital stock was to be $250,000 in shares of fifty dollars each, not one-twentieth of that sum has yet been paid in. The act of incorporation calls for one hundred thousand dollars subscribed and twenty-four per cent. paid in before business can be begun; and, as the stockholders and commissioners to receive subscriptions appear to be at loggerheads, we must possess our souls with patience and wait a little longer for the cabs.

Mr. FORSTER, M. P., has fallen into another serious error in regard to educational affairs in this country. In a debate in the House of Commons on March 14, he touched upon the question of excluding the Bible from schools. He said: "There are countries in which the Bible is excluded. I believe it is excluded in America, at the present moment." A mistake like this would not be very surprising if it proceeded from an ordinary member of Parliament, but Mr. FORSTER is supposed to be thoroughly well acquainted with American affairs, and he is what may be called "Minister of Education" in England. There is no part of the United States, we may inform Mr. FORSTER, in which the Bible is excluded from the schools. The attempt was made to prohibit the reading of it in Cincinnati, [illegible] Mr. FORSTER could find it worth his while to read a New-York newspaper now and then.

An anecdote reaches us illustrative of the exalted estimation in which President LINCOLN held the heroism and skill of Gen. THOMAS. A meddlesome private correspondent of the President, dating from New-York, propounded by telegraph in September, 1863, after Chickamauga, the inquiry how long the Government was to be at the mercy of Southern-born Generals like THOMAS. The President went in person to the military telegraph at Washington, with his reply in his hand, to the purport that modern history recorded no such achievement in war as the successful conduct of THOMAS in retrieving the disaster at Chickamauga. The Censor of the Military Telegraph suggested to the President not to give so much importance to an obscure, if not wholly anonymous, correspondent as to reply to his impertinence. And, on reflection, he concluded to take this advice. But the autograph dispatch was left in the telegraph office, and was subsequently, after the death of LINCOLN, handed to Gen. THOMAS, and is now probably in the possession of his family.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS has retired from the field as a public reader, and ostensibly forever. We do not mean to imply that when Mr. DICKENS declared at St. James' Hall, London, on the evening of the 15th of March, that he should never read in public again, he did not fully mean what he said. But the creator of Crummles and Jingle is a born actor, and we know how very strong with that class is the temptation to forget the pledge of positively last appearances and to return to the field where they once labored and were happy. For fifteen years has Mr. DICKENS been a public reader, and although he told his last audience that "from these garish lights he vanished now forevermore," the force of habit may prove over strong for his resolution. Perhaps, however, that part of the world which delights in readings may profit by the avowal of it, since Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE or Mr. CHARLES READE—both of whom have contemplated such a thing—may be induced to fill the niche which is thus vacated.

An able article on the "American Doctrine of Neutrality," which appears in *Putnam's Magazine* for April, has attracted much attention, and will probably give rise to some discussion abroad. The "guessers" have been at work, and ascribe the essay to Mr. PARKE GODWIN—with the success which usually attends their efforts. The actual author is Major J. M. BUNDY, of the *Evening Mail*, and it is only fair to correct the misstatement which has gone abroad. *Putnam's qui meruit*—Mr. GODWIN has sufficient honors of his own to render it quite superfluous to bestow upon him those which belong to another. And now, will the "guessers" retire from the field, or justify their occupation by putting the cap on the proper head once a year or so?

Mr. TRUMBULL'S new bill for the encouragement and protection of dramatic compositions was brought into the Senate, twice read, and referred to the Committee on the Library on March 24. It provides for the protection of authors for ten years from the time of the record in the Clerk's office of the District Court, a printed copy of the title-page being deposited, as with other contemplated publications. Any manager or other person violating the copyright is liable to suit for damages with costs, and the damages are to be assessed in all cases at not less than one hundred dollars for the first illegal infringement and fifty dollars for each subsequent act. The offender is further declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject not only to additional fine but to imprisonment. Still further, the mere act of copying, even without actual representation, is affirmed to constitute the offense. Now, let the crushed geniuses and others who pant for the chance to regenerate the stage, and lay the foundations of a national dramatic literature, sharpen their quills and fall to work. For if this bill passes they certainly cannot complain of the lack of adequate protection for their labor.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ENGLISH OPERA—THE BLACK DOMINO.

ANNA THILLON gave great popularity, some years ago, in this country, to "Le Domino Noir," as well as to "Les Diamans de la Couronne," and others of AUBER'S bright and fluent comic operas, and they have always retained the hold which, for most of us, they then gained on first acquaintance. AUBER wrote for Paris, and the taste of Paris in his day was very like the taste of New-York in ours. Dashing melody and plenty of it, concerted pieces with plenty of showy ornaments, inversions and repetitions, a spice, when possible, of military effect, or, lacking that, of rattling dance music, are sure to please New-Yorkers as they once captivated Paris—and still do in most cases—especially when a remarkably stylish and fascinating woman sings the principal part. Miss ROSE HERSEE, save that she is a blonde instead of a brunette, and is still more *petite*, reminds one not a little of Mrs. THILLON, and the resemblance, with old opera goers at least, is of service to her. She sings *Angèle* with buoyancy, tenderness and precision, and her execution is at times better than we have previously heard it. In the trio and duet of the first act Miss HERSEE'S delicate voice was displayed to excellent purpose, and showed itself quite equal to exigencies that demand flexibility and sweetness rather than physical power. Mrs. SEGUIN is joyous and zealous, as usual, to please in *Brigitte*, and with her beauty, good singing and sprightliness, aided greatly in keeping the audience in good humor. Mr. CASTLE is languid and ineffective as *Horace*—like most tenors, his dramatic capacity is limited—but his vocal efforts in the character are unexceptionable, so that he may be forgiven for other shortcomings. The minor parts and the chorus of the occasion were satisfactory, and the opera might well bear repetition. The "Black Domino" was preceded, last night by a spirited performance of the first act of "Il Trovatore," wherein Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mr. LAURENCE and Mr. CASTLE covered themselves with honor, and, for their pains, were called forward with loud acclamations, at the fall of the curtain. To-night the English Opera Troupe appear in Brooklyn in the "Marriage of Figaro;" on Friday there will be a performance of "Oberon" at the New-York Academy, and the final representation of the company will be given at the same house, in the "Bohemian Girl," for a matinée on Saturday.

Theatrical.

"FROU FROU" AT THE FRENCH THEATER.

We once more remind the reader that the one performance of the original version of SARDOU'S "Frou Frou," occurs at the French Theater this evening. MM. MOREAU, EDGARD and JUIGNET, and Mme. MOREAU, who are to act the piece, interpreted it on Monday and Tuesday in Philadelphia, with decided success. The *Bulletin* newspaper, referring to their entertainment, opined that the persons who have seen "Frou Frou" "only in the English versions, can form but a poor idea of the *finesse* of the dialogue and the spirit of the acting, as it is given by French artists." To-night, local play-goers will have an opportunity of testing the justice of this verdict.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President to-day, having approved the Texas bill, [illegible] the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment:

[illegible]

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 30, 1870.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State of the United States.

[illegible]

(Signed.) HAMILTON FISH.

GEN. THOMAS.

[illegible]

CANADA.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, March 30.—DONALD A. SMITH, of the Hudson Bay Company, [illegible]

FROZEN TO DEATH.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, March 30.—The Blue Earth City [illegible]

RICHMOND.

[illegible]

RICHMOND, Va., March 30.—[illegible]

THE INDIANS.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 30.—[illegible]

EUROPE.

[illegible]

LONDON, March 30.—It is believed here [illegible]

PARIS, March 30.—[illegible]

MADRID, March 30.—[illegible]

LONDON, March 30.—[illegible]

[illegible]

WEST INDIES.

[illegible]

HAVANA, March 30.—[illegible]

SAN DOMINGO.

HAVANA, March 30.—[illegible]

[illegible]

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW TRAGEDY.

[illegible]

The Court here adjourned.

JAMES COOGAN, of No. 328 East Twenty-eighth-street, [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in this city are [illegible]

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session, today confirmed the nomination of Dr. SAMUEL BARD, of Georgia, to be Governor of Idaho, [illegible]

PROBABLE WIFE-MURDER.

[illegible]

In the Recorder's Court in Hudson City yesterday, [illegible]

[illegible]

"Every Saturday."

The fresh number of *Every Saturday*—No. 14, [illegible] "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," [illegible]

English Publications.

Mr. BRENTANO has received [illegible]

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
SPRING OVERCOATS
AND
SPRING SUITS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, [illegible]

[illegible]

Spring Overcoats,
FOR GENTLEMEN,
[illegible]
ARNATT & MOORE,
[illegible]

When You Ask for
THE
RUSSIAN BEACH
[illegible]

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK HAS [illegible]

SALE TO-NIGHT. [illegible]

FURNITURE COVERINGS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST., [illegible]

CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS. CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR PRICES, MARKED AT AND BELOW COST IN PLAIN FIGURES ON EACH ARTICLE.

[illegible]

OVINGTON BROTHERS [illegible]

THEIR SPRING IMPORTATIONS—NEW, FRESH AND BEAUTIFUL.

[illegible]

BARGAINS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

[illegible] DIAMOND RINGS as low as THIRTY, FORTY AND FIFTY dollars each.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, [illegible], and No. 1,178 BROADWAY, [illegible]

TREES AND PLANTS.

PARSONS & CO. offer a fine stock, [illegible] Flushing, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A DICKENS NUMBER
EVERY SATURDAY,
NUMBER 14.

For April 2, now ready, contains the first chapters of

CHARLES DICKENS' NEW STORY,

"THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD."

By special arrangement it appears in EVERY SATURDAY from advance sheets furnished by Mr. Dickens, simultaneously with its publication in England. Those who wish to read "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" in its earliest and only authorized form in America, will find it in EVERY SATURDAY.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Mr. Dickens' story is accompanied by the original illustrations by Mr. Fildes, drawn under the supervision of Mr. Dickens himself.

This number of EVERY SATURDAY contains:

AN EXCELLENT NEW PORTRAIT OF DICKENS.

VIEWS OF DICKENS' RESIDENCE.

MOONLIGHT, BY STANFIELD.

THE LIVERPOOL EXCHANGE.

HOUSELESS AND HUNGRY.

A Pictorial Supplement accompanies this number, entitled

MR. PICKWICK'S RECEPTION,

drawn expressly for this number of EVERY SATURDAY, by SOL. EYTINGE, Jr., [illegible]

[illegible]

TERMS OF "EVERY SATURDAY."

[illegible]

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

[illegible]

E. P. DUTTON & CO., [illegible]

HARPER & BROTHERS,
NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

THE CONCLUDING VOLUME OF DR. DRAPER'S HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. By JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New-York. In three volumes. Vol. III. [illegible]

[illegible]

II.

A BRAVE LADY.

By the author of "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN," [illegible]

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

[illegible]

III.

FLAGG'S SULPHUR-CURE FOR VINES AND FRUIT-TREES.

HAND-BOOK OF THE SULPHUR-CURE, [illegible]

[illegible]

NOW READY:

A LIFE OF THE GREAT LORD FAIRFAX, [illegible]

THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND: [illegible]

[illegible]

CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD.—[illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday E. H. Ludlow & Co. disposed of some valuable down-town property, and V. K. Stevenson & Co. sold several lots on Sixty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets. The former firm offered a number of lots running through from Carmine-street, directly opposite Varick, to Leroy-street, at a cut-up price of $40,000. The plot comprised of lots on Carmine-street, measuring about 25 feet front, and two lots on Leroy-street, with a front of 40 feet. The entire depth is nearly 100 feet. No advance was made on the price of which the property was set up, and it was knocked down to the first bidder, Mr. Hamilton, for $40,000. The same firm then sold up a valuable lot on Grand-street, between Broadway and Mercer, at $40,000, which was also struck down at the set-up price, to Levi Goldstein. One year ago the price demanded for this property was $50,000, and $60,000 was at the time refused. It is in a locality where property is valuable. Six lots on Sixty-fourth-street, near the Grand Boulevard, were sold by V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co. at $2,000 and $2,050 each, while lots on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, were struck down at $1,050 each.

American Sales Wednesday.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

[illegible]

By V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co.

[illegible]

Transfers of Real Estate.

[illegible]

Mortgages.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN,

Free of United States Tax.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR BONDS.

THE ANNUAL INTEREST IS PAID NOV. 1, WHICH GOES TO THE PURCHASER.

AT 95.

TRUSTEES:
J. EDGAR THOMSON, Philadelphia.
CHARLES L. FROST, New-York.

These bonds are payable, principal and interest, in gold, at New-York or Philadelphia, the interest being payable in May and November.

They are secured by first mortgage, and are guaranteed by a Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the actual cost of the road, and are considerably less than one-half of its present cash value.

They are guaranteed, not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by the earnings of the road, which have been more than sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds.

Over Three Hundred Miles have been already completed and equipped, and their total earnings, and the earnings of the road in operating mainly towards completion.

The Road of Iowa, through which the road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America, and the population, which is rapidly increasing, depends entirely for supplies on the road.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most fertile and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest and most direct line to Dubuque, connecting with three Trunk Lines, Chicago and the South.

Having connections at the Mississippi River with all the railroads centering at Dubuque, it will thus furnish the country of Iowa, Southern Minnesota and Dakota with a direct and continuous line to the East, and must necessarily have a large local business.

All necessary securities are issued and paid, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND LOANS.
MAKING GENERAL ADVANCES
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

PACIFIC HOUSE
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
52 Wall-st.
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
THREE PER CENT. interest allowed on special deposits.
INVESTMENT Securities purchased and sold.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON CHICAGO, RIO GRANDE, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, DENVER, AND ALL OTHER POINTS IN NEVADA AND UTAH.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE CITY OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company (Missouri Division) also, through the ownership of a majority of the Stock, controls Branch of the road of

[illegible]

The Missouri Division of this road extends from St. Joseph, Mo., to Hiawatha, Kansas, a distance of 113 miles, of which 8 miles are now completed and in active operation, and the remainder is being rapidly ironed and completed, and will be in operation before the ensuing Spring. Enough has been purchased to complete the road. A portion of which has arrived, and the remainder is expected to arrive in April and May.

Over Three Hundred Miles have been already completed and equipped, and their total earnings, and the earnings of the road in operating mainly towards completion.

The Road of Iowa, through which the road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America, and the population, which is rapidly increasing, depends entirely for supplies on the road.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most fertile and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest and most direct line to Dubuque, connecting with three Trunk Lines, Chicago and the South.

Having connections at the Mississippi River with all the railroads centering at Dubuque, it will thus furnish the country of Iowa, Southern Minnesota and Dakota with a direct and continuous line to the East, and must necessarily have a large local business.

All necessary securities issued and paid, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

THE

McCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 503 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS S. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, [illegible] Vice-President.
[illegible] Secretary.
LEWIS MERRILL, Counsel.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Business on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST.
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe.

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 1 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., of which the issue bearing EIGHT PER CENT. gold interest, with coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, amounting to $1,000 each, and $10 in proportion, are issued in exchange for the old bonds of the City, which are now in default, and are the only bonds of the City which have been issued since the Rebellion. Interest payable April and October. The new bonds are issued under the new State Constitution, which provides for the payment of the old debt, and which has been ratified by the people of the State. Full information furnished on application.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Bankers, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, are prepared to issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in all parts of the world.
Also, Bills of Exchange on London, Paris and Frankfort.
Also, Bills of Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers of money on Cuba, Mexico, San Francisco, &c.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 37 WALL-ST.,
[illegible]

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale SOME
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Secured by one mortgage, a mortgage on the road, and by a sinking fund.
The bonds are issued upon the completed portion of the road only, and are the only bonds issued by the company. The road is completed and in operation, and the company owns no other property.
Full information with maps furnished upon application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

SOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 19 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit and circular notes for travelers, available in all parts of Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

SEYMOUR, HARPER & CO.,
NO. 2 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Business on Paris.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

[illegible]

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE [illegible] COMPANY, [illegible] will be held at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Broadway, on MONDAY, April 14, 1873, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE [illegible] will be held at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Broadway, on MONDAY, April 14, 1873, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE [illegible] will be held at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Broadway, on MONDAY, April 14, 1873, [illegible]

[illegible]

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of the Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, 8th of April next. Poll open from 10 M. to 1 P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

[illegible]

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE [illegible] will be held at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Broadway, on TUESDAY, 8th of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES TERRANCE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

[illegible]

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,

[illegible]

[illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS,
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 32 TO 38 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels in this service leave the Company's dock, foot of West 14th-st., North River, at 3 P. M. as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....Boileau...SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS.Surbled...SATURDAY, April 16
St. LAURENT.....Lemaire...SATURDAY, April 23
FRESCHE.....Poupart...SATURDAY, May 14

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) to Brest or Havre:

TO HAVRE.—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $70.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $75.

Passengers by all early sailings purchase their tickets at Brest, going to the returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wed'day, M'ch 30 | Alpha, Thursday, April 14
Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31 | Cuba, Wednesday, April 20
Java, Wednesday, April 6 | Russia, Saturday, April 23
Tarifa, Thursday, April 7 | Russia, Wednesday, April 27
Calabria, Wednesday, April 13 | Palmyra, Thursday, April 28

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday and Saturday Steamers.
First Cabin....$120, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Second Cabin....$60, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCISLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CALEDONIA.....April 9 | INDIA.....April 23
COLUMBIA.....April 16 | CAMBRIA.....April 30
EUROPA.....April 16 | ANGLIA.....May 7

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $60 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $120 and $135. Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Regular Line of Royal Mail Steamers are expected to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax.....Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 9, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, April 16, 7 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin.....	$100	Steerage.....	$35
To London.....	105	To London.....	40
To Paris.....	115	To Paris.....	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool.....	$80	Liverpool.....	$30
Halifax.....	20	Halifax.....	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Captain FOSTER, Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.....April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.....April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS.....April 27, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD.....May 4, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, Touching First Time at Boston.

Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Saturday, April 2, at 7 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $90 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class.....$125 to $170. Steerage.....$60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

PERU, Capt. CLARK | ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with
MONTANA, Capt. | COLORADO, Capt.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco April 20, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for AMOY or HONGKONG will be received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, April 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage, which will further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 1 Bowling-green, New-York.

FUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIP TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,

Will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, March 31, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 1 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKES, Saturday, April 2.
COLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 23.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S.S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHELDEN, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 26.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, April 7.
MISSOURI, Captain J. E. EDWARDS, April 16.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHELDEN, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBRAE,
THURSDAY, March 31, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 38 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 1 Bowling-green.

WEYBOSSET, Capt. PARKER, SATURDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M.
H. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 20 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 5, from Pier No. 19 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 51 Wall-st. South-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to Europe or the Continent of Europe, who do their own marketing, should know that they save much time; their services are invaluable in avoiding the trouble from multiplicity of cares and involving expecting passports, commission and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyance to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy courier and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 9 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA BERNARDINA ROUTE,
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
MERCEDITA,
Captain STARKS,
ON SATURDAY, April 2, 1870, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Pine-st. Cargo received with bills-of-lading to Mobile.

Passage guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through rates and bills lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior of LOWER ALABAMA.

Freight for Mobile must be prepaid.

For freight or passage apply to
H. H. BRUNDRETH & CO., No. 117 West-st., at the Florida Railroad Office, Pier No. 8 North-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
(Change of Pier at No. 6 North River.)

The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship
STEINVILLE,
J. A. SCHMIDT, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 6 North River, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 38 Liberty-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl, as chamber-maid, or as waitress; has been accustomed to City service; from her last place, where she has lived 3½ years, she can be seen until engaged; at No. 127 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as private family; is thoroughly competent, and has several years' of first-class City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 West 45th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, who wish to accompany together; one can do good cooking, and will assist in the washing and ironing; the other will do chamber-work, &c., and will assist in the washing; excellent reference. Call at No. 225 5th-st., off the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PERSON WHO UNDERstands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's clothes, and dressmaking, a few more engagements by the day or week; is a good operator; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine, if required. Address Miss BUTHERFORD, No. 315 West 126th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN (of Will to accompany her in a family or gentleman's washing; terms reasonable; will go out by the day; reference given by the lady who lived with her three years. Can be seen for two days at 318 3d-av., between 27th and 28th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, as first-class waitress; can sew well; chamber-work; good City reference; country preferred. Can be seen until sailed at No. 49 East 11th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands baking; will go out by the day; good City reference given. Call at No. 213 West 40th-st., grocery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do plain sewing; has no objections to go to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 34 West 8th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation in a family as housekeeper; understands all kinds of cooking, and is an excellent baker; City references; no notice answered without stating wages. Call at No. 325 West 126th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, only a short time from London, England, a situation in a private family; can date said period, and neat up laces in style. Call for two days at No. 122 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands the business thoroughly; soups, fish, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker of pastry and bread; best City reference. Call at No. 234 West 27th-st., up one pair stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid or waitress, or to take care of children; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 325 7th-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid; can do all kinds of family sewing; City or country. Call for two days. Call at No. 327 West 27th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as competent waitress or as chamber-maid and to assist with washing, in a private family; best of City references if required. Call at No. 215 West 35th-st., corner 6th-av., upper door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; would have no objection to assist with chamber-work; would do chamber-work and assist with washing; seven years' City references from last place. Call at 240 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, a situation to take charge of a baby from its birth or otherwise; grown-up children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of references. Call at No. 104 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; good family baker; pastry; in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 326 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; City references. Call at No. 326 West 40th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and sewing; can cut and fit; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 420 6th-av., in the Emporium, one door from 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 232 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 124 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as laundress and chamber-maid; willing to go in the country; good references. Call at No. 209 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, or to take charge of children; best of City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 141 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references. Call at address No. 170 3d-av., (in the store,) between 10th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT who speaks English, a situation as lady's maid, to travel with a lady or family to Europe; City reference. Call at No. 446 4th-av., near 30th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best of references. Call at No. 130 3d-av.

FIFTY GOOD SERVANTS, COOKS, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, &c., at REDDELIS, No. 149 6th-av., corner 24th-st., for places now open.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man that understands his business in all branches of raising fruit, vegetables, flowers, and laying out of places; small family of two; best reference; will be found useful. Address M. H., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; is a gentleman's place by a steady, industrious man; is a careful driver and good groom; understands plain gardening, milking and the general work about a gentleman's place; best of reference. Apply or address No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant married man; has no family; has seven years' City references from his last employer; can be seen in the City; is a good groom and a careful driver; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at, or address a note to W. G., No. 31 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man, no family, a situation as farmer and plain gardener; understands the management of cows; his wife is a first-class butter-maker; the best of reference can be given. Address M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man that understands his business in all branches of gardening and entire charge of a gentleman's place; laying out and drainage; married; two children; wife willing to board; is a careful, the very best reference. Address E. D., Box 20 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WITH TEN years first-class City references, desires a situation for City or country; married, with no incumbrance. Apply at Sedg Store, No. 32 University place, for R. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man; no family; is a good vegetable or flower gardener, or coachman; is not afraid of work; good references. Address J. G., gardener, for two days, Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY an advantageous man with twenty years' experience; can take entire charge of greenhouse, vegetables, &c. Address R. M. BORNE, No. 120 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable married man; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references; is to be trusted and sobriety. Call or address J. T., No. 85 East 41st-st., or Box 189 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SWEDE,) A situation as waiter in a private family; has good City references and has also recommendations from United States Consulate at Stockholm. Apply No. 240 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a single young man in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country; best of references from his last employer. Address P. G., Box No. 189 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan Protestant as gardener; thoroughly understands the business; country seat; wife would do house-work, or waitress. Address A. T. D., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION; he understands his business perfectly; has good experience; has lived with first-class families in this City; first-rate references; no incumbrance. Address for three days, J. W., Mr. Baldwin's, 702 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent man as groom; is willing to assist in the gardening and make himself generally useful; is to the country; has the best of reference. Address No. 122 West 40th-st., this week.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH man (single), a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call at, or address No. 110 West 40th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables; best of reference. Address M. H., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a respectable married man; has the best testimonials; understands the management of greenhouse, graperies, &c.; several years' undoubted reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; a Protestant; can take charge of greenhouse, vegetables, &c.; best of reference as to his capability. Call or address R. A., seed-store, No. 326 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to country; is well recommended. Apply at 74 3d-av., corner 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman in City or country; best of City reference. Address A., Box No. 204 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man with one child; best of City reference; is to honesty and capability. Address W. E., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; has six years' City references from his last place. Address T. M., Box No. 24 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; three years City references from last place. Call or address F. M., No. 54 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WAITER-MAN, well recommended, and knowing thoroughly his business, a situation in a private family. Apply on No. 405 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; good references; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; wife as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference. Call or address No. 112 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as vegetable gardener; can milk; drive horses and make himself useful. Address F. L., Box No. 192 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a German; is a thorough cook of meals; pastry, cake, ice cream, jellies, lots of all kinds; excellent baker; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 120 4th-av., New No. 78.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant young woman, a situation as first-class nurse, or as chamber-maid; is a good sewer; has all other situation in the best manner; City or country; best testimonials. Call at 202 4th-av., now No. 208.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION BY a thoroughly competent laundress; can do French dainty work; is perfectly in the best manner; or as chamber-maid and laundress; is to do fine washing. Call at No. 229 4th-av., now No. 207.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; City or country. Call for two days. Call at No. 327 West 27th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as competent waitress or as chamber-maid and to assist with washing, in a private family; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 215 West 35th-st., corner 6th-av., upper door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; would have no objection to assist with chamber-work; would do chamber-work and assist with washing; seven years' City references from last place. Call at 240 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, a situation to take charge of a baby from its birth or otherwise; grown-up children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of references. Call at No. 104 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; good family baker; pastry; in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 326 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 326 West 40th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and sewing; can cut and fit; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 420 6th-av., in the Emporium, one door from 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 232 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 124 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as laundress and chamber-maid; willing to go in the country; good references. Call at No. 209 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, or to take care of children; best of City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 141 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references. Call at address No. 170 3d-av., (in the store,) between 10th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT who speaks English, a situation as lady's maid, to travel with a lady or family to Europe; City reference. Call at No. 446 4th-av., near 30th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best of references. Call at No. 130 3d-av.

FIFTY GOOD SERVANTS, COOKS, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, &c., at REDDELIS, No. 149 6th-av., corner 24th-st., for places now open.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man that understands his business in all branches of raising fruit, vegetables, flowers, and laying out of places; small family of two; best reference; will be found useful. Address M. H., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; is a gentleman's place by a steady, industrious man; is a careful driver and good groom; understands plain gardening, milking and the general work about a gentleman's place; best of reference. Apply or address No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant married man; has no family; has seven years' City references from his last employer; can be seen in the City; is a good groom and a careful driver; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at, or address a note to W. G., No. 31 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man, no family, a situation as farmer and plain gardener; understands the management of cows; his wife is a first-class butter-maker; the best of reference can be given. Address M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man that understands his business in all branches of gardening and entire charge of a gentleman's place; laying out and drainage; married; two children; wife willing to board; is a careful, the very best reference. Address E. D., Box 20 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WITH TEN years first-class City references, desires a situation for City or country; married, with no incumbrance. Apply at Sedg Store, No. 32 University place, for R. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man; no family; is a good vegetable or flower gardener, or coachman; is not afraid of work; good references. Address J. G., gardener, for two days, Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY an advantageous man with twenty years' experience; can take entire charge of greenhouse, vegetables, &c. Address R. M. BORNE, No. 120 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable married man; has the best of City references; is to be trusted and sobriety. Call or address J. T., No. 85 East 41st-st., or Box 189 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SWEDE,) A situation as waiter in a private family; has good City references and has also recommendations from United States Consulate at Stockholm. Apply No. 240 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a single young man in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country; best of references from his last employer. Address P. G., Box No. 189 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan Protestant as gardener; thoroughly understands the business; country seat; wife would do house-work, or waitress. Address A. T. D., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION; he understands his business perfectly; has good experience; has lived with first-class families in this City; first-rate references; no incumbrance. Address for three days, J. W., Mr. Baldwin's, 702 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent man as groom; is willing to assist in the gardening and make himself generally useful; is to the country; has the best of reference. Address No. 122 West 40th-st., this week.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH man (single), a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call at, or address No. 110 West 40th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables; best of reference. Address M. H., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a respectable married man; has the best testimonials; understands the management of greenhouse, graperies, &c.; several years' undoubted reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; a Protestant; can take charge of greenhouse, vegetables, &c.; best of reference as to his capability. Call or address R. A., seed-store, No. 326 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to country; is well recommended. Apply at 74 3d-av., corner 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman in City or country; best of City reference. Address A., Box No. 204 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man with one child; best of City reference; is to honesty and capability. Address W. E., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; has six years' City references from his last place. Address T. M., Box No. 24 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; three years City references from last place. Call or address F. M., No. 54 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WAITER-MAN, well recommended, and knowing thoroughly his business, a situation in a private family. Apply on No. 405 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; good references; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; wife as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference. Call or address No. 112 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as vegetable gardener; can milk, drive horses and make himself useful. Address F. L., Box No. 192 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a German; is a thorough cook of meals; pastry, cake, ice cream, jellies, lots of all kinds; excellent baker; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 120 4th-av., New No. 78.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man of long experience; understands his and old gardening; can milk, wash carriages, and lay out of roads; good groom; wife to take charge of dairy and poultry. Address for one week, WILLIAM BROWN, Grand Landing.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man, without family, as gardener and gamekeeper; has good knowledge of game; is perfectly qualified; is a sober, industrious man; best of references; satisfactory reference from present employer. Address E. C., Box No. 19 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; is a gentleman's place; good references; is willing to do any work; small family; has the best of recommendation and references. Address J. M., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; by a respectable married man; has the best of City references; is to be trusted and sobriety. Call or address J. T., No. 85 East 41st-st., or Box 189 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SWEDE,) A situation as waiter in a private family; has good City references and has also recommendations from United States Consulate at Stockholm. Apply No. 240 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a single young man in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country; best of references from his last employer. Address P. G., Box No. 189 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan Protestant as gardener; thoroughly understands the business; country seat; wife would do house-work, or waitress. Address A. T. D., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION; he understands his business perfectly; has good experience; has lived with first-class families in this City; first-rate references; no incumbrance. Address for three days, J. W., Mr. Baldwin's, 702 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent man as groom; is willing to assist in the gardening and make himself generally useful; is to the country; has the best of reference. Address No. 122 West 40th-st., this week.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH man (single), a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call at, or address No. 110 West 40th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables; best of reference. Address M. H., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a respectable married man; has the best testimonials; understands the management of greenhouse, graperies, &c.; several years' undoubted reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; a Protestant; can take charge of greenhouse, vegetables, &c.; best of reference as to his capability. Call or address R. A., seed-store, No. 326 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to country; is well recommended. Apply at 74 3d-av., corner 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman in City or country; best of City reference. Address A., Box No. 204 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man with one child; best of City reference; is to honesty and capability. Address W. E., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; has six years' City references from his last place. Address T. M., Box No. 24 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; three years City references from last place. Call or address F. M., No. 54 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WAITER-MAN, well recommended, and knowing thoroughly his business, a situation in a private family. Apply on No. 405 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; good references; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; wife as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference. Call or address No. 112 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as vegetable gardener; can milk, drive horses and make himself useful. Address F. L., Box No. 192 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NEW AND STYLE OF HOUSE OF BROAD-way and 27th-st.—Will be opened the first of August, a number of rooms, furnished and unfurnished, suitable for families or gentlemen; also, a few rooms for a club; terms very low; reference required; no moving in May.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, NO extra charge, to gentlemen only, at 30 Washington-square; rooms also suitable for a club; reference required; no moving in May.

No. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom, with use of floor; and other desirable rooms; to let, with or without board; refreshments extra.

No. 334 EAST 19TH-ST.—A FINE suite of rooms on second floor, suitable for society or gentlemen; a gentleman's family; with or without board; location pleasant; no moving.

No. 58 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Two single gentlemen can obtain board and lodging; room for 2; or one room, extra, in a private family.

No. 324 EAST 17TH-ST.—A FINE suite of rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; with or without board; location delightful; no moving.

No. 220 WEST 34TH-ST.—TO RENT, A large, sunny, second floor front room, with or without board; location pleasant; good and comfortable home; terms very low; no moving in May.

FIFTH-AVENUE, OPPOSITE REPSERVOIR.—Rooms, unfurnished, suitable for gentlemen; or private table, in the first-class house, No. 16 5th-av. Reference required.

NO. 12 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison-aves, to let, a few rooms for family, rooms and apartments; French board, with private table, if desired; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TO single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARD AND ROOMS, FURNISHED AND unfurnished, can be obtained by applying at No. 25 Bleecker-st., near Broadway; location and table first-class.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, WITH board, to a gentleman; references exchanged. Apply at No. 23 West 11th-st.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A GOOD

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 30.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the Senate insisted upon its non-concurrence in the House amendments to the bill amending the Usury laws in the District of Columbia. Messrs. HAMLIN, THURMAN and HARRIS were appointed to represent the Senate on the Committee of Conference.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. WARNER called up the bill to provide for a building for a Post-office and other public offices at Montgomery, Ala., which was passed.

Mr. RICE called up the bill to provide for a building suitable for a Post-office, &c., at Little Rock, Ark., which was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. SCHURZ introduced a bill fixing the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November as the day upon which representatives and delegates to Congress shall be elected throughout the country. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ROSS introduced a bill to incorporate the Indian Territory, Gulf and Pacific Railroad Company, and to enable the same to construct certain railroads and branches so as to give transit by rail through that territory on equal terms to railroads reaching its borders. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads. Also a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to examine and report to Congress what amount of money, provisions, stock and other property is due to the Shawnee tribe of Indians by virtue of treaties prior to May 10, 1854. Referred.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill to establish a Police Court in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. Referred.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Territories, reported adversely the bill to incorporate the United States Freehold Land and Emigration Company, and to confirm certain legislation in Colorado Territory.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill relating to the United States Circuit Court for the District of Missouri, amended to make it a general bill by providing that nothing in the act approved April 10, 1869, shall be construed to require a Circuit Court to be held in any district where not held under existing law.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. STEWART called up the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a Joint Special Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN opposed the resolution upon general grounds and particularly because he thought he saw in the proposition a disposition to make our Indian policy subservient to certain railroad companies which coveted the possession of the public domain. He thought he saw in it a great land trafficing scheme from beginning to end, which would result in the violation of existing Indian treaties.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, believed there were no questions deserving of more thorough scrutiny than those concerning Indian affairs and he preferred to have them reviewed by an independent committee of the Senate. He said it frequently happened that bills which had passed the House were shown to be so worthless upon investigation by a committee of the Senate, that any idea of their being passed would be preposterous.

Mr. CORBETT spoke of the necessity of carrying out our treaty stipulations as a means of preventing Indian wars, and thought that the agency of a joint committee might prove effective to that end.

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend by striking out the authority of the Committee to examine witnesses and send for persons and papers, which, he said, would avoid an expenditure amounting to not less than $20,000.

The morning hour having expired, the subject was laid aside and the case of Gen. AMES came up in order.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. SUMNER moved to proceed to the consideration of executive business, and after a discussion with reference to the necessity of disposing of Gen. AMES' case today, the motion was agreed to and at 1:10 o'clock the doors were closed. At 4:10 o'clock the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE DEATH OF GEN. THOMAS.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. RANDALL offered concurrent resolutions declaring that the Senate and House of Representatives have heard with deep regret of the sudden decease of Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, who was endeared to the country by a series of unbroken patriotic services during a period of thirty years; that his distinguished career in the defence of the country against foreign and domestic enemies, his never faltering faith and zeal in the maintenance of the Union and the integrity of the Government, and his stern execution of every trust confided to him, constituted a record in life made memorable in death; and authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to make such arrangements in connection with his obsequies as will test the sympathy of Congress in this national bereavement.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that having in the early part of the war served as a non-commissioned officer under Gen. THOMAS, he had felt it his duty to offer the resolutions. No words of his could add lustre to Gen. THOMAS' record of heroic deeds which were inseparably interwoven in the history of the country.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced the resolutions as having been adopted unanimously.

THE TEXAS BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate amendment to the bill admitting the State of Texas to representation in the Union, with a recommendation that the amendment be concurred in.

The amendment is to strike out the proviso that nothing in the bill shall affect the conditions on which Texas was originally annexed to the Union.

Mr. BUTLER explained the amendment, showing that the construction put upon the proviso in the Senate was that as one of the original conditions was that Texas might be divided into four States wherein slavery should exist, it would re-establish slavery there. He protested against that construction. If the bill contained a direct proviso establishing slavery in Texas, it would be simply void and of no effect. How could any man in his senses come to the conclusion that a proviso in a bill saying that nothing in it would effect that question, would establish slavery which was prohibited by the Constitution? He was not surprised, after such an opinion being given by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, that the consideration of the Texas question had been taken away from that Committee.

Mr. WOOD, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, expressed his surprise at the facility with which the gentleman from Massachusetts changed his position. That gentleman had deemed the proviso of such importance that he had drawn it with his own hands and presented it to the Reconstruction Committee, where it was agreed to without a dissenting voice. For himself, he adhered to the opinion which he then had, that the proviso was a matter of grave importance and ought to be retained in the bill.

Mr. PAINE, another member of the Reconstruction Committee, repudiated the absurd construction put upon the proviso in the other end of the Capitol. He was willing, however, to have the proviso struck out, believing that the law would not be affected whether it was in or out.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, remarked that there were three guarantees given to Texas in the original Annexation bill, and he asked Mr. BUTLER whether those three guarantees, except of course as to slavery, would stand in the new compact?

Mr. BUTLER gave it as his opinion that the striking out of the proviso would not alter or affect in any way the original guarantees.

Mr. BROOKS said he was glad to hear that, and suggested the propriety of non-concurring in the Senate amendment and having a Committee of Conference.

Mr. BUTLER did not concur in that suggestion, as the matter really was of too little importance, and as Texas was waiting for admission to representation. The idea of reviving slavery under the proviso he regarded as too preposterous to find a lodgment in this side of the Capitol. The proviso had only been suggested by him as a matter of extreme caution, lest it might be said the bill affected in any way the rights of private citizens in Texas under these guarantees, as to the public lands, the debt, &c.

Mr. WILKINS inquired of Mr. BUTLER whether Texas having, by rebellion, forfeited all her privileges, could now come in with the original conditions.

Mr. BUTLER regarded that as a judicial question, not a legislative one, and this bill did not affect it in one way or another.

Mr. LAWRENCE, another member of the Reconstruction Committee, argued that the proviso was totally unnecessary, inasmuch as there was nothing in the bill which, in terms or by implication, proposed to take away any of the rights of Texas as guaranteed under the original resolution of annexation. The immediate annexation of Texas was desirable in order that the proclamation announcing the adoption of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment might be immediately announced.

The Senate amendment was concurred in—yeas 132, nays 50, a party vote.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate bill removing the political disabilities from HENRY B. HANNISBERGER and NICHOLAS K. PROUT, of Virginia, with an amendment inserting the additional name of J. W. WARE, of Clark County, Va., was agreed to and the bill as amended was passed.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to establish a system of National Education. He said it was only intended for States that refuse to establish a system of public education. He then asked the House to assign the second Tuesday of December next for its consideration. After a brief discussion the bill was so assigned.

Mr. ARNELL, from the same Committee, reported a bill to allow the School Trustees of Arkansas to enter lands for school purposes under the Homestead law, allowing them to take in, fence and improve forty acres for each school.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN the bill was sent to the Speaker's table.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. ARNELL also reported, from the same Committee, a bill providing that the office of education in the Department of the Interior shall be hereafter named the Bureau of Education, and that all unexpended funds in the Treasury of the United States to the account of the Freedmen's Bureau for the education and support of refugees and freedmen, shall be transferred to the account of the Bureau of Education, having special reference to aid in the establishment and usefulness of common schools for freedmen. It also transfers to the War Department the other duties of the Freedmen's Bureau, thus discontinuing that Bureau altogether.

Mr. ARNELL, in explaining the bill, eulogised the Freedmen's Bureau, its chief General, O. O. HOWARD, and Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, who had introduced and was the father of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Mr. MCNEELY, as a member of the minority, desired to offer a substitute abolishing the Freedmen's Bureau, turning over all its funds to the Treasury, transferring the buildings of the Bureau to the several States wherein they are situated; placing all hospitals and asylums of the Bureau under the supervision of the Secretary of War, and directing a final settlement of the accounts of the Bureau within one month.

Mr. ARNELL declined to permit the substitute to be offered, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. WELKER protested against action on the bill without an opportunity to discuss or amend it.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over until the next morning.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania—To amend the Patent laws.

By Mr. SLOCUM—To amend the Internal Revenue laws; also the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce on the bill to institute meteorological observations at military stations, and to give notice of the approach and force of storms, and a memorial from the Ordnance Sergeants of the army.

By Mr. CLEVELAND—A joint resolution [illegible] the Secretary of the Treasury to accept the [illegible] for the purchase of gold under advertisement from the Department, and directing that no purchase of bonds shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury beyond the amount authorized to be purchased for the sinking fund each year; but that the surplus revenue shall be retained in the Treasury.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then, at 2¾ o'clock P. M., went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. WHEELER in the chair.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, it was ordered that general debate on the Tariff bill be closed to-morrow in an hour and half after it shall be taken up in committee.

Mr. MAYNARD addressed the House in defense and advocacy of the bill.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Pending Mr. MAYNARD's argument, the Committee rose and the Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President of the United States announcing the promulgation of the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, characterizing it as a measure of grander importance than any one yet of the kind from the foundation of the Government, and calling on Congress to do all in its power to encourage popular education throughout the country, and on the people to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have the opportunity to acquire knowledge to fit them for a share in the Government, so as to make the Constitutional Amendment a blessing, not a danger. The proclamation itself was then read and applauded on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. PETERS moved that the message and proclamation be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOAR moved that that part of the message referring to popular education be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. WOOD desired a special reference to that part of the message referring to the ratification by the State of New-York. It was thought on his side of the House that New-York had not ratified the Amendment.

Mr. PETERS—We think it has.

Mr. NIBLACK—As to the claim that Indiana has ratified the Amendment, the certificate in the office of the Secretary of State is not true; it is a fraud and imposition on the Government of the United States.

Mr. PETERS—The gentleman is entirely mistaken; but the Committee can examine that question.

Mr. WOOD—Permit me to say—

Mr. PETERS—I move the previous question.

The vote on seconding the previous question was taken by tellers, and was announced as 88 to 1; none of the Democrats, except Mr. WOOD, voting.

The Speaker asked Mr. WOOD whether he insisted on a further count.

Mr. WOOD said that he did.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, suggested to Mr. PETERS to withdraw the motion of reference, as the good accomplished by the proclamation could not be affected by its reference.

Mr. PETERS assented to the proposition, and withdrew the notice to refer.

THE TARIFF DEBATE RESUMED.

The House then went back into committee on the Tariff bill, and Mr. MAYNARD resumed his argument in support of it. In the course of his speech he warned Mr. ALLISON that in attempting to move a general reduction of duties by one-fifth he was taking a perilous step, not only to himself but to the ascendancy of the party which had charge of the Administration. The laboring people of the country would not submit to it.

Mr. ALLISON suggested that if the country flourished under a reduction of the tariff of 1842, when the average rate of duty was only twenty-three per cent., there was not very much to be apprehended from a reduction on the present duties, which averaged forty-five per cent.

Mr. MAYNARD proceeded with his argument against free trade theories. As to a revenue tariff, of which they had heard so much, he never had been able to understand what gentlemen meant by it, and their explanation only darkened the matter more. The existing tariff, judged by the receipts in the Treasury, was the best revenue tariff the country had, and at the same time it stimulated and encouraged home enterprise.

At the conclusion of Mr. MAYNARD's speech, at 5 o'clock, the Committee rose.

A RELIEF BILL.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of Capt. PHELPS PAIGE, which was passed.

The House then, at 5¼ o'clock, adjourned.

The Steam-ship Samaria—Arrival of Her Cabin Passengers.

It appears that there were, in all, 146 passengers on board the Samaria. Of these sixteen were cabin, and 130 steerage passengers. The latter were left at Queenstown when the Samaria, which had her shaft broken on the 4th of March, was towed into Queenstown on the 19th of March. The first-class passengers of the disabled steamer, who were transferred at Queenstown to the Java, and who arrived here yesterday, were: Rev. G. Northgraas, Wm. Otto Lucus, C. R. Bass, Capt. Wm. Dunbar, Alexander Stephens, Joseph Johnstone, R. Allerdice, Mr. and Mrs. Wielings, Mr. Champion, Miss E. Galvin, Mr. Wm. Heath, Mr. Gonzalve Doutre, Mr. F. Kendrick, Mr. Philip Garmine and Mr. Wardell. Some of the steerage passengers were to be put on board the Aleppo, for New-York, and the remainder to proceed hither in the Samaria, which it was expected would have undergone repairs and been ready to sail from Queenstown on Saturday last. No announcement, however, of the Samaria having resumed her voyage on that day has, as yet, been received here.

Anti-Woman's Rights Lecture—Views of Miss Maud Ernest.

De Garmo Hall was not uncomfortably crowded last evening, at the hour appointed for Miss MAUD ERNEST to deliver her lecture against the woman's rights movement. Among the audience a few of the suffrage clamorers shone and beamed forth in all the radiance of the latest fashions. The audience was small, but good.

As the gas was turned on to its full height and expectation stood on tiptoe, while the rest of the audience kept their seats, Miss MAUD ERNEST mounted the platform and said that she expected to be made a target for petticoated politicians, owing to the stand she had taken on the women's rights question. But she was a tough subject. She sought to break down the stronghold of their conceit and egotism. She intended also to attack the doctrine of affinities and general looseness of the marriage relation. The women suffrage advocates were generally jilted women and old maids. Men did wrong to aid these women. The women who controverted the Bible, SHAKESPEARE and MILTON, were disgusting. These women left their husbands to take care of the babies and went to the suffrage meetings to rant against marriage and call it a "gigantic infernalism." If these women had power they would misuse it. Six thousand years ago woman was a rib-bone; now she was a bone of contention, and she aspired to be the back-bone of a woman's confederacy. Marriage was not slavery. Women should cultivate their minds so that in the hour of need they might depend on their own resources. A man soon got tired of a painted doll, or a beautiful flower. Women should be subject to their husbands to a reasonable extent. The laws making woman so independent should be repealed. The impunity of the ballot-box was proverbial. When women were voters, a ring or a ribbon would buy votes. The handsomest man would get the most votes. The speaker then passed a eulogy on TWEED for his benevolence and charity, and denounced the Young Democracy. The day would never dawn that would usher in woman's complete enfranchisement from her male protector. After speaking at some length with reference to Spiritualism, defending it, and acknowledging the presence of spirits while she was composing her lecture, she appealed to all to destroy the female suffrage "nest of vipers." She indorsed Mr. [illegible] movement for a woman's university.

The lecture was delivered in a dramatic manner, and was hardly as effective carrying out of its theme.

Evening Entertainments for Young Men.

There are certain quarters of the City where corner loafing by idle young men is a little short of a public nuisance. Gentlemen complain that they cannot pass these fellows at night, especially if accompanied by ladies, without being subjected to their vulgar rudeness, and sometimes insufferable abuse. They exercise so much adroitness in dodging the Police that they generally manage to carry on their mischievous pranks with impunity. The free reading-rooms established in the neighborhoods where these gangs have their rendezvous are attracting them from disreputable haunts, and effecting considerable reformation in their habits. The reading-rooms opened by the Children's Aid Society in the First, Eighth, Sixteenth and other wards of the City are accomplishing a good work. Another of these pleasant rooms has been opened in the Phelps Lodge, No. 227 Rivington-street, and is a favorite resort with the young men of the ward. The supply of newspapers is excellent, but there is a great want of other reading matter, and those who sympathize with these efforts to reform the vicious young men of the City would greatly aid the benevolent work by sending donations of old books and illustrated papers to the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

JAMES S. BELL, of Harrison, Tenn., and JOHN S. SKINNER, of Oxford, N. C., students at Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie, were yesterday induced by WM. ROGERS, to enter a jewelry store in Liberty-street, where, by the envelope game, they were swindled out of $236. ROGERS was arrested, arraigned before Justice DOWLING and held for trial. Mr. EASTMAN rescued the complainants from the House of Detention by giving bail for their appearance at the trial. SAUL ROBINSON, of Washington County, N. Y., was also swindled by ROGERS out of $40 and a silver watch. As he was poor and wished to leave the City, the Magistrate consented that he should receive back his money and watch and omit any complaint.

Rev. T. O. R. KEATINGE, D. D., whose articles on Roman Affairs in the Christian Union have attracted so much attention, speaks this evening in the lecture-room of Plymouth Church. Dr. KEATINGE, who was an officer of the Roman Court, Secretary to the late Cardinal D'ANDREA, and Assistant Librarian of the Index Expurgatorius, will give several chapters of his interesting and eventful life, and tell how he became a Protestant.

The sale of seats commences today for Miss ANNA DICKINSON's new lecture, to be delivered at Steinway Hall on Tuesday next. The title of the lady's discourse is "To the Rescue," and in it she will treat of the Chinese problem and foreign immigration, as connected with our new civilization.

The examination into Collector BAILEY's accounts has not developed any new facts beyond what has already been published. Collector PLEASANTON, BAILEY's successor, will take possession of the office on Cedar-street on Friday next.

Gen. GEORGE SHARP, of Ulster County, the United States Marshal, will be installed on Friday next.

The Third-avenue Railroad Company has placed a special car on its line for the exclusive use of the teachers and scholars connected with the Girls' Normal School, in East Fourth-street. The car leaves Harlem at 7:40 A. M. each day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, arriving at Fourth-street a few minutes before 9 o'clock.

At a meeting of the General Ticket Agents of the principal railroads of the country, yesterday, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, A. A. BARNES, of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was chosen President for the year 1870, and F. COLTON, of the Union Pacific Railroad, Vice-President. SAMUEL POWELL continues as Secretary. Propositions relative to harmonizing the rates of passenger travel are under consideration, and will be acted upon before the convention closes. Nothing definite was done yesterday, and the session will be resumed today.

Col. WHITLEY, Chief of the Secret Service Division, is after RICHARD B. CALDWELL, the alleged confederate of SAMUEL J. BLATCHFORD, and others, in the great Drawback conspiracy who was committed at Toronto, Canada, some time ago to await extradition.

At a meeting of the friends of P. J. JOACHIMSEN last evening, at WM. HORN's hotel, No. 61 Seventh-avenue, resolutions urging his nomination as a candidate in the coming election for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas were adopted.

The eighth and last of the fine sociables which have been given during the present season by Mr. J. A. ROBINSON, proprietor of the Park-avenue Hotel, took place last evening. The entertainment was largely attended by the guests of the hotel and their friends, and it passed off in a very enjoyable manner.

A meeting of the Working men's Colorado Co-operative Society was held last night at the rooms of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street. A permanent organization was effected by the election of D. WATERS as President, and A. O. MCGREW as Secretary. The number of names subscribed is forty-four, exclusive of a number of families who have expressed a determination to join. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday evening.

The German-American School Club of the Seventh Ward met at No. 139 Division-street last evening, Mr. L. ILSER presiding. Petitions for the introduction of German in the public schools were presented, and it was resolved to give them to the Board of School Trustees at their next regular meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. MARY JONES, who had been found dead at No. 38 Ridge-street under suspicious circumstances. The husband had disappeared from the house, and is yet missing, hence suspicion of foul play. A post-mortem examination was yesterday made by Drs. WOOSTER BEACH and CUSHMAN, when death was found to have resulted from cerebral apoplexy. A search for the husband is still being made by the Police.

WM. SACKS, who assaulted MARTIN GRAHAM, an intoxicated man, with an ax, under the belief that he was a thief who had intentionally intruded on his dwelling, on the 28th ult., was permitted yesterday, by Coroner FLYNN, to give bail in the sum of $1,000, as the wounded man is understood to be in a fair way of recovery.

RICHARD O'LOUGHLIN, master of the barge Celusa, now lying at Pier No. 36 East River, appeared at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, and preferred a charge of burglary against MICHAEL CONKLING, at present confined in Bellevue Hospital. It appeared that on Tuesday evening CONKLING attempted to break into the barge, but was discovered, and the prosecutor, seizing a revolver, shot him in the face. He was removed to hospital, and pending the result the case was postponed.

A young lad named GEORGE ROBB, was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice FOWLER, charged with stealing a watch and chain and $400 in bills, from his father, JOHN ROBB, on the previous day. At the request of the prosecutor, he was remanded until this morning.

The forty-fifth annual report of the managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents sets forth that the whole number of children received into the House of Refuge since its opening in 1825 is 13,321; that the number of children in the House on the 1st of January, 1869, was 961; that there have been received during the year 1869, 573; making a total of 1,534. That there have been indentured and discharged during the year, 761; and there remain in the House on Jan. 1, 1870, 773.

The report of the Trustees of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, made to the Common Council, shows that from Dec. 31, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869, the receipts were $148,367 13, and the expenditures $134,082 61, leaving a balance of $14,184 52.

The entire proceeds of Mr. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN's lecture at the Old Bowery Theater next Sunday evening will be devoted to the Fenian Brotherhood.

A new organization, known as the Andrew Jackson Association, was formed at a meeting held in East Fortieth-street, last evening, with Mr. JOHN N. FISHER, Jr., as President, and Mr. WILLIAM GRACE as Secretary. The Association proposed to build a club-house for the accommodation of its members.

The account published in the morning papers of a collision of a ferry-boat and a tug on the North River is incorrect. There was no loss of life, as reported.

DAVID BARRY, forty years of age, who lived in Second-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street, was engaged last evening, about 6 o'clock, in cleaning out a new oven in the bakery No. 212 East Twenty-first-street, when it caved in upon him, and he was instantly killed. The body was removed to his residence, where an inquest will be held by Coroner ROLLINS.

FANNY MCDONALD, last evening, in a cell of the Twenty-fourth Precinct Station-house, where she was confined for intoxication, tried to strangle herself by means of a hair band, which she tied around her throat. She was discovered by the doorman before any damage had resulted, and a watch was placed to prevent a repetition of the attempt.

PATRICK BRADY, of No. 433 West Thirty-ninth-street, last evening quarreled with his wife SARAH, and finally attacked her with a pitcher, with which he struck her on the head, inflicting a wound which is declared to be dangerous. The brutal husband was arrested and locked up in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house.

MARY LUDWIG, a native of Germany, forty years of age, of No. 80 Rivington-street, yesterday fell from the roof of the three-story building No. 80 Rivington-street to the [illegible] taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FRANK VANTINE, [illegible] years of age, living at No. [illegible] street, yesterday fell from a [illegible] of the Hudson River Railroad when [illegible] in Canal-street. [illegible] the cars passing over him, [illegible] just above the ankle. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

CAROLINE [illegible], alias Caroline Geisel, alias Caroline [illegible], and her husband, JOSEPH GEISEL, alias Joseph Geisel, came yesterday from Newark, N. J., to Brooklyn, to draw the half-yearly pension of $96 claimed to be due to CAROLINE and her children, as representatives of her late husband, who was killed in the war. They were arrested on a charge of procuring under false vouchers the pensions drawn on the 4th of September, 1869; 30th March, 1869; 4th September, 1868. United States Commissioner JONES released the man on his own recognizance for $500, and the woman on procuring bonds for the same amount to reappear next Monday.

Five unstamped casks of distilled spirits, one horse, one wagon, one set of harness, &c., seized some time ago in Graham-avenue, were, on the motion of District-Attorney ALLEN, in the United States District Court, condemned, and ordered to be sold in six days.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired by Capt. P. FITZGERALD, keeper of the State Arsenal, from Fort Greene, yesterday evening about 6½ o'clock, in honor of the passage of the new Brooklyn Police bill in the State Legislature.

The decision of the Court is expected today in the sentence to be pronounced on those already convicted of election frauds.

At the meeting of the Superintendents of the Poor yesterday afternoon, it was moved and adopted that certain superfluous visitors and coal inspectors be notified that their services will not be required after the 1st of April. A decrease of thirty-six was reported in the inmates of the Almshouse.

NEW-JERSEY.

While BARNEY NORTON stood, on Tuesday night, before his store on William-street, Newark, a strange man accosted him, and while he spoke succeeded in taking his watch, valued at $100, from his pocket. Mr. NORTON struck him a violent blow, which for a moment stunned him. While the momentary unconsciousness resulting from the blow lasted the stranger dropped the watch. He fled and made his escape.

The body of an aged man whose name is supposed to be [illegible] was found floating in the Morris Canal, at Newark, yesterday.

JOSEPH RICKFORD was caught in the fly-wheel at the foundry opposite the Railroad-avenue, yesterday, and was seriously but it is thought not fatally injured.

CHARLES SMITH, thirty-five years of age, was arrested in Newark, yesterday, on a charge of having brutally beaten his aged mother. She had refused to supply him with liquor.

An official inspection of the Essex County Alms-house was made on Tuesday afternoon by the Committee of the Common Council and a Committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. There are now in the institution about 160 persons, of whom 80 are females.

Mr. ANDREW TOWN, an old and well-known resident of Paterson, died at his residence on Jackson-street, in that city, on Tuesday night.

The recent rains have swollen the Passaic River to a point of two inches above low-water mark.

There are now nine stations on the Erie Railway between New-York and Paterson, the ninth, Santiago Park, being located just eastward of Passaic Bridge.

Boats are now passing through the Morris Canal.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 30—The market for American Securities [illegible] opened steady and continued firm. The following table shows the course of the market for Securities and stocks during the day:

	11 A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	93⅞	93⅞
Consols for account	[illegible]	93⅞@93¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	90⅞	90⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865 (old)	90⅞	90⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	89⅞
United States 10-40s	87	[illegible]
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	116	[illegible]
Erie Railroad Shares	21¾	21¾
Atlantic and Great Western Shares	28¾	[illegible]

[The closing quotations from London and Liverpool were not received.] [illegible]

[illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 30.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, March 30.—FLOUR in good demand; [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, March 30.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 21¼c.; [illegible]

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—TOBACCO—Sales, [illegible]

[illegible]

TOLEDO, March 30.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull [illegible]

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

[illegible]

MEMPHIS, March 30.—COTTON quiet; held 20c. [illegible]

[illegible]

DETROIT, March 30.—FLOUR quiet at $5@$6. WHEAT firmer and quiet; Extra White, $1 26; No. 1 White, $1 16½; [illegible]

MOBILE, Ala., March 30.—COTTON in fair demand at lower rates; Middling, 20¼c.; [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 30.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20½c.@21c.; [illegible]

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 30.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 21c.; [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm [illegible]

BOSTON, March 30.—COTTON [illegible]

GALVESTON, March 30.—COTTON [illegible]

NORFOLK, Va., March 30.—COTTON dull and unchanged; Low Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 79 bales; stock, 5,185 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Things were red hot at Albany last Tuesday. The "destroying angel" had been on his muscle the night previous, according to Larry Kiernan, and planting a sockdolager with his "right duke," had knocked the "Young Democracy" out of time. KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, knocks all other hatters out of time with his superb hats, better, handsomer, nobbier and cheaper than any other.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 30—4 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	E.	Cloudy	42
Halifax	S. E.	Cloudy	40
Portland	E.	Cloudy	40
Boston	E.	Cloudy	37
New-York	N. E.	Cloudy	40
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	40
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Clear	40
Washington	N. W.	Clear	45
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Clear	46
Richmond	N.	Clear	45
Charleston	N.	Clear	52
Savannah	S. W.	Cloudy	60
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Cloudy	60
Oswego	[illegible]	Clear	40
Buffalo	E.	Cloudy	40
Pittsburg	E.	Clear	50
Chicago	N. E.	Cloudy	50
Louisville	[illegible]	Raining	56
Mobile	S. W.	Clear	70
New-Orleans	W.	Hazy	70
Key West	S. E.	Cloudy	76
Havana	E.	Cloudy	79

Movement of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Siberia	March 31	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	April 2	New-York	Liverpool
Bellona	April 2	New-York	London
City of Brooklyn	April 2	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	April 2	New-York	Havre
Rhein	April 2	New-York	Bremen

FOR HAVANA, SAN DOMINGO AND VERA CRUZ.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Morro Castle	March 31	New-York	Havana
Tybee	March 31	New-York	San Domingo
City of Mexico	April 2	New-York	Vera Cruz

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Havana and West Indies, by the Morro Castle, at 2 P. M. For Porto Platte, San Domingo and Samana, by the Tybee, at 12 M. For Hayti, by the Key West, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	3 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 30—In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Bunton and son, Mr. and Mrs. Old, J. Lee, P. O. Brun, R. Johnson, H. Schoonmaker, Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell, James Napier, Mr. Bowdoin, Miss Pulston, J. Gale, F. Gale, Mr. Sargent, Mr. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Glynn, Mr. Wiseman, Mr. Walker, Mr. Cowen, F. May, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Applegarth, Mr. Wanrick, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Lamson, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and maid, R. Clelland, C. Jones, L. Gannon, Mr. Bousfield, Mr. DeGroohy, Rev. G. Northgrass, Mr. Champion, Capt. Dunbar, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Gormain, Mrs. A. Provost, Mr. and Mrs. Ely, Sir Charles Bright, Mr. Field, Mr. Needham, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Moorhead, Mr. Reed, Mr. Tuye, Mr. Phillpotts, Sir Henry Beecher, Bart., L. Stamp, Mr. Lopez, Mr. Mittall, Mrs. C. Cook, Miss Rigby, Master Rigby, W. Lee, Mr. Garvey, Mr. Bonninger, Mr. Schaap, Mr. Greeve, Mr. Van Hall, Mr. Carton, Mr. and Mrs. Woriege, Mr. Doutre, Miss Galvin, Mr. and Mrs. Wellings, Mr. Bass, Mr. Allardice, Mr. Kendrick, Mr. Lucius, Mr. Heath, J. Johnson, J. Wardell.

MARCH 30—In steam-ship Hammonia, from Hamburg.—Fr. Konig, Mrs. Schloeder, Gustav Weishaupt, W. Cornell Jewett and wife, Gottl. Gehrenbeck, wife and 6 children, Wm. F. Bathe, Johann Bielenberg, Heinr. Heck, Joh. Buttler, Chas. Stein, wife and child, J. Watters, Sarah Watters, Mathe Block, Simon Moll, wife and 3 children, John Dorbandt, John Schulte, Anna Kleinhans, Catha Buhler, Anna Zosan, Berthe Bernhard, Chr. Kayser, Carl Trester, John Schulter, wife and 3 children, Gesche Kroger, Emilie Schachlin, J. Hetzel, R. Burmeister, Major Barney and son, Mrs. Perkins, Ad. Langhoff, Chris. Weil, Aloys Leetsel, Pierre Baillard, Charles William.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Charleston.—Miss Addy Clark, Col. Denny and wife, Mrs. Ward, T. Clarke, H. S. Clarke, J. Myers, W. Milchers, Mrs. C. Cordes, J. Winthall, Mrs. J. M. Denton and 2 children, A. J. Myers, F. Powers, Thos. O'Donnald, W. B. Griffin, A. Wyand, Mrs. Leckie, F. J. Feeley, J. W. Sprague, J. Wittpenn, Patrick Burke.

In steam-ship Columbus, from Havana.—G. Stephenson, Daniel Crew, Jno. Seley, U. S. N., J. J. Almirall, A. Mendez, Geo. Perkins, Mr. Wessel, John Barnard, M. F. Burton, Jno. Cooper, Jno. C. Brown, S. Kling, Jas. Matthews, Jose Menendez, J. R. Telfair, J. S. Van Scoy.

In steam-ship Rapidan, from New-Orleans and Havana.—E. L. Bush, Edw. Sobley, Chas. A. Schetky, D. S. K., C. C. Vilamar.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung and New-Yorker Demokrat, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 46	Sun sets	6 23	Moon rises	5 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 28	Gov. Island	8 17	Hell Gate	9 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 30.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, March 19, via Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 427 passengers to C. G. Franckiyn. March 19, off Bell Buoy, passed bark William Vero, bound in; 21st, at 5¼ P. M., 100 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steam-ship Marathon, hence for Liverpool; 23d, lat. 51, lon. 19, passed a National Co.'s steam-ship bound E.; 23d, at midnight, lat. 49 22, lon. 31 09, passed a steam-ship bound E., showing two blue lights and one rocket; 24th, lat. 46 16, lon. 39 12, passed steam-ship Denmark, hence for Liverpool; 26th, lat. 43 47, lon. 46 20, saw ship Armada, (Br.,) hence for Liverpool; same date, lat. 42, lon. 48½, W. A. Company's steam-ship bound E.

Steamship Acadia, (Br.,) Loss, Palermo Feb. 10, Gibraltar 18th, via Bermuda, with fruit and three passengers to Henderson Bros. Put into Bermuda short of coal. Ship Portlaw, (Br.,) from Liverpool for New-York, arrived at Bermuda 21st inst. leaking and would discharge. A Swedish ship (from West India) went ashore on Bermuda Reef and was abandoned, and was soon after taken in charge by pilots, who undertook to carry her through the reef, but she struck and foundered.

Steam-ship Camilla, (Br.,) Peace, Malta Feb. 2, via Messina 23d, Gibraltar March 2, with fruit to Henderson Bros. 16th inst., lat. 33 30, lon. 43 10, fell in with the Liverpool and Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Venezuelan; had lost her stern post and rudder in a gale; the screw was all right; took off 15 passengers and brought them to this port.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Whitehurst, New-Orleans, March 15, via Havana, 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. March 24 to 27, experienced very heavy gales from N. E. to E. N. E. and N. W., accompanied with heavy seas; March 26, off Cape Hatteras, passed a large number of square-rigged vessels bound N.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., March 26, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 46 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., March 26, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steam-ship Tennessee, Chichester, Charleston March 27, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Washington, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Thomas, Holmes & Co. Had heavy weather.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana March 26, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Ship Tabor, (of Bath,) Otis, Manila Dec. 11, with hemp, sugar, &c., to Baring Bros. & Co.; vessel to Master. Passed Angier Dec. 24, Java Head 28th, Cape Good Hope Feb. 1; crossed the Equator 4th inst., lon. 30; Jan. 2, lat. 24 S., lon. 40 E., spoke ship Furness Abbey, (Br.,) from Calcutta for Liverpool, 38 ds. out; 14th inst., lat. 20 N., lon. 59 W., spoke steam-ship Duchess of Lancaster, from Liverpool for Port-au-Prince, 20 ds. out; 18th, lat. 32, lon. 69, spoke brig Morning Light, from Porto Rico; 23d, lat. 36, lon. 67 40, saw schr. Watagita Park, bound E.; had fine weather until 20th inst.; since then, strong gales.

Ship Western Chief, (of Plymouth, E.,) Hill, Manila Dec. 4, with mdse. to Finch, Edye & Co. Dec. 18, lat. 20 28 S., lon. 107 18 W., spoke ship Dondwala, (Br.,) from Shanghai for London, 17 ds. out; passed Angier Dec. 18, and spoke ship Arabia, bound down Sunda Straits; 25th, in Sunda Straits, ship Corvanth, (Sp.,) from Manila for Cadiz, 11 ds. out; same day ship Arabian Maid, (Br.,) from Shanghai for London, 14 ds. out; same day ship Rajah, of Cichin, anchored "Dreux 1st;" Sunda Straits, bark Seawell, (Br.,) from Bangkok for Cork, 31 ds. out. Passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 1. Crossed the equator [illegible], had fine weather to Cape Hatteras.

Bark Martha Radmann, (N. G.,) Berg, Newcastle, Eng., 80 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Came the southern passage and had fine weather to Bermuda, thence had heavy gales from N. to N. W. and E. W. 26th inst., 60 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, saw a quantity of barrels, &c., one bbl. being marked H. H. [illegible]

Bark Sterling, (of Boston,) Pond, Zanzibar, Dec. 28, with mdse. to Arnold, Constable & Co. Passed Cape Good Hope Jan. 28, St. Helena, Feb. 11, crossed the equator 27th inst., lon. 31 05. 27th inst., in an E. S. E. gale, was boarded by a sea which washed overboard C. F. Johnson, mate, of Dampensport, Me.; could not attempt to save him as there was a tremendous sea running; lost bulwarks, &c. 28th inst., no lat., spoke schr. Ospelia, Taylor, from Cardenas for New-York.

Bark M. E. Corning, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Goudy, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. [illegible]

Brig [illegible] (Br.) from Seaboard Porto Rico for Baltimore, sailed in company with schr. Capella, (Br.,) Taylor, for New-York.

Bark Abbott, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Middlesboro 54 ds., with railroad iron to order, vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Feb. 28, in lat. [illegible], of Hamburg, full overboard and was lost.

Bark Evening Star, Dyer, Marseilles 60 ds., with mdse. to B. Murray, Jr. Had light winds and calms most part of the voyage, passed great many St. W. [illegible], a large quantity of [illegible]

Bark Flor del Mar, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Wheeler, Buenos Ayres 54 days, with hides and wool to Wm. Ingalls. Was 10 ds. N. of lat. 33; crossed the Equator Feb. 27; had severe weather since.

Bark Ida, Crabtree, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to Sprague, Montagne & Co.—vessel to Tupper & Beattie. Was 7 ds. N. of lat. 34 30. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Harriet, Hayes, Rotterdam 46 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co. Had heavy weather in the British Channel; made a Southern passage; Feb. 10, lat. 36 N., lon. 19 W., spoke bark La Platte, (Br.,) from Glasgow for Buenos Ayres, 22 ds. out; Feb. 21, lat. 28 N., lon. 38 W., spoke bark Yang-Yse, (Dutch,) from Rotterdam for Batavia, 28 ds. out; Feb. 24, lat. 22 58, lon. 39 42, bark Tropic, (Swed.,) from Cardiff for Callao, 36 ds. out; Feb. 25, lat. 22 02, lon. 34 45, brig Juno, (N. G.,) from Havre for Santa Martha, 20 ds. out; 8th inst., lat. 12, lon. 39 40, ship Adrian Lecour, (Fr.,) steering N.; 8th inst., lat. 7 28, lon. 27 18, ship Erasmus, (Dutch,) formerly American ship Ellen Stuart, for Rotterdam, 82 ds. out; 27th, off Hatteras, had a heavy S. E. gale and was 4 ds. N. of that point.

Bark Christiansholm, (Dan.,) Prieme, Santos 70 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Feb. 15; was 25 ds. N. of Bermuda; 16th, lat. 32 N., lon. 68 W., saw a quantity of wreck stuff, consisting of knees and the inside planking of a vessel; split sails, &c.

Bark Caro, (of Bucksport,) Carver, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Bruguiere & Aviles—vessel to E. P. Buck & Co. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras; split sails, &c.

Brig Maurice, (of Bangor,) Carlson, Montevideo 72 ds., with hides and wool to E. P. Buck & Co. Crossed the equator Feb. 21, in lon. 30; experienced heavy N. W. gales most of the passage; split sails, &c.; has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Guiding Star, Freethey, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Had rough weather; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Chas. Albert, (Br.,) Hardy, Guantanamo 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Moss & Ward. Had rough weather, with strong northerly winds; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Henry Trowbridge, Leighton, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to D. Babcock. Had fine weather until 20th. Sld. in co. with brig Agiste Sterling, for New-York.

Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to A. Abbee; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Tyro, (Br.,) Layton, Elizabethport, for Halifax, N. S.

Brig Sea Breeze, Smith, Greenwich.

Brig Princetown, Wells, New-Haven.

Schr. Frank & Nellie, (of Rockland,) Bean, Cardenas 22 ds., with molasses to J. R. Brown. Since leaving had a continuation of gales; 14 ds. N. of Hatteras; lost fore-sail, split jib and outer jib. On 27th, was in 8 fathoms of water, between Barnegat and Absecom, in an E. S. E. gale; lost deck-load and shifted cargo.

Schr. Argus Eye, (of Philadelphia,) Thompson, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to N. L. McCready & Co. March 29, 5 P. M., Double-head Shot Keys bearing S., saw schr. F. R. Colton, steering W.; sld. in co. with brigs John Welsh, Jr., J. B. Kirby, for Philadelphia, and schr. Jas. Emson, for New-York, and brig Rio Grande, for New-Orleans.

Schr. R. Robinson, Robinson, Liverpool 24 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Made the northern passage, and had fine weather up to the Banks; from thence strong westerly gales. March 25, lat. 41 51, lon. 58 30, in a gale from N. W., lost foretopgallant-mast and jib-boom.

Schr. Mary & Eliza, (of Calais,) Alyward, Ponce, P. R., 25 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has had northerly gales most of the passage. March 17, off the Capes of Virginia, had a gale from E. S. E. lasting 20 hours.

Schr. White Dill, Rowland, Beaufort, N. C., 8 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co. Had rough weather; lost part of deck load.

Schr. Clara Jenkins, (Br.,) Rice, Mayaguez, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Had rough weather; has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, Providence, in ballast to Thomas, Holmes & Co. Will load for Washington, N. C.

Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Dickens, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Hattie E. Packer, Stout, Elizabethport, for Albany.

Schr. Gen. Marion, Titus, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. S. R. Herrick, Chadwick, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. D. L. Sturgis, Hatchins, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Francis Burdett, Smith, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Success, Richards, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Daylight, McFadden, Portland 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. W. H. Wright, Fisher, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. J. Raynor, Raynor, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hannibal, Frith, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, White, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah B. Jameson, Jameson, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. W. H. Dennis, Bassett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nautilus, Pike, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Wm. McCobb, Avery, Portland 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Wm. Hone, Terry, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edw. Ewing, Burns, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Wickson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. Parker, Kelly, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. A. Morrill, Law, Elizabethport, for Lynn.

Schr. Katy E. Clark, Elizabethport, for Troy.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Balloon, Clay, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Union Flag, Fleming, Providence.

Schr. Albion, Martin, Hyannis.

Schr. Alida, Wasson, Boston.

Schr. Lucy Blossom, Chatfield, Providence.

Schr. Dan'l Russell, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. E. Bell, Kelly, Falmouth.

Schr. Alexander, Baker, Norwich.

Schr. Whitewing, Cheeseboro, Westerly.

Schr. Plow Boy, Palmer, Boston.

Schr. Horace Heppen, Ellis, New-London.

Schr. Eliza, Webster, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Evelyn, Barker, Stamford.

Schr. Lucy Jones, Huntley, Fall River.

Schr. Fall Hawk, Adams, Newport.

Schr. Eliza Runyon, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah J. Bright, Deng, New-Haven.

Schr. M. V. Vassar, Jr., Christie, New-Bedford.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Allen, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Providence.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence.

Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Jno. Fuller, Kane, Yarmouth.

Schr. Storm, Cobb, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Chase, Boston.

Schr. J. N. Seymour, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Emerick, Caswell, Wareham.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, Providence.

Schr. C. Adams, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. J. Burley, Sanders, Providence.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Norwich.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Roberts, Providence.

Schr. Helen, Surla, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Romeo, Matthews, Belfast, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Michigan, Pickering, Fall River.

Schr. S. Applegate, Starrs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lodowick Ball, Lockwood, Connecticut River.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Southport.

Schr. Honest Abe, Conway, Providence.

Schr. Sunbeam, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.

Schr. Little Charley, Reed, Greenport.

Schr. L. S. Chase, Kelly, Dennis.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Davis, New-Bedford.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Norwich.

Schr. J. B. Blocker, Ross, Stonington.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich.

Schr. R. H. Warford, Sprague, Providence.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Tinker, New-Haven.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, New-Haven.

Schr. Thos. Hull, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Alpine, Marshall, New-Haven.

Schr. Motto, Searls, Newport.

SAILED—Steam-ships Manhattan and China, for Liverpool.

WIND—At sunset, light, E. S. E., cloudy.

Below.

Brig L. & W. Armstrong, (of New-Haven,) from Porto Rico, via Bermuda 7 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Spoken March 23, lat. 36, lon. 72 30.

Brig Memphis, of and for Windsor, N. S., both by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 30.—Arr. steam-ships City of Cork, from Liverpool; Blackstone, from Baltimore; barks Young Turk, from Messina; C. [illegible] Littlefield, from Antwerp; ship S. Vaughan, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 30.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark J. Steele, from Cardiff; brigs China, from the West Indies; Mariah Wheeler, from the West Indies; bark Canada, from Cardiff for Alexandria.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 29, A. M.—Sld. schrs. Hannibal and Julia Elizabeth.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Helen M. Waite, New-York, for Pembroke; Sea Queen, Baltimore, for Gardiner.

Sld. steamer Nereus; brig Merriwa.

At Tarpaulin Cove, 28th, brig Debora S. Soule, Matanzas, for Portland.

30th, A. M.—No arrivals.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Arr. ships Valparaiso and Governor Morton, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 30.—Arr. schrs. Anna E. Carll, Philadelphia; David Miller, New-York; steam-ship San Jacinto and Huntsville, New-York.

Cld. schrs. Eagle, for Satilla, to load for Brunswick, Me.; Ella Howell, Nassau; brig John Pierce, Wilmington, N. C.; ship Alsaira, for Brunswick to load for Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30.—Sld. steamer Pioneer, Philadelphia.

Marine Disaster.

LEWES, Del., March 30.—An unknown brig sunk off Polk's Beach on Sunday afternoon. Her fore-yards are out of water. It was reported last night that her men were still in the rigging, unable to get off.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, March 13, bark Atlantic, ldg., for Europe; brigs Ida, for a port N. of Hatteras; T. H. Odiarne, do.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

HAVRE, March 30.—The steam-ship Paraguay, from New-York, arrived here late yesterday afternoon on the way to London.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 30.—The steam-ship America, from New-York, arrived at 6 o'clock this morning on the way to Bremen.

The steam-ship Frankfurt, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning on the way to Hamburg.

Marine Disaster.

HAVRE, March 30.—The ship Martha Cobb, which has arrived from New-Orleans, reports that she passed the schr. John C. Baker, abandoned, with sails and rudder gone.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS

AND

ST. JOSEPH

RAILROAD CO.

THE

LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000

NOW READY FOR SALE

AND

DELIVERY,

Amounting to $250,000,

AND

ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER ISSUED BY THIS COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $12,500 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000 payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS

OF THE

New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company,

OF CONNECTICUT,

ARE BEING MARKETED WITH

GREAT SUCCESS.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS ALREADY BEEN PLACED, AND SALES ARE BEING FILLED FROM THE SECOND ISSUE.

About $2,000,000 has been expended on the road, and the work is being carried forward with the utmost vigor.

Less than $50,000 will be required to complete the line between New-Haven and Middletown, and trains will be running over that section during May.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one half of the actual cash expenditures, thus constituting a loan, on Bond and Mortgage, in Connecticut, secured by property worth double the amount of Bonds, the Company paying State and Local Taxes and the United States Income Tax.

The CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS have from the first ranked with the best securities in the market, and have justly been regarded with the utmost confidence by investors. The vast importance of the enterprise is shown at a glance, while the value of a road saving twenty-seven miles over the present most popular route between the two chief commercial and financial cities of America can scarcely be overestimated.

The continual decline in Governments has increased the desire to convert the premium which remains into INTEREST BEARING CAPITAL; and we know of no form of investment which combines all the excellencies embraced by this Loan, or offers the attractions, to those accustomed to holding Government, which are found in the Air-Line Bonds.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and are in the form of Coupon Bonds; but can, at the option of the holder, be Registered, either with, or without, Coupons attached.

They are still offered at Par and Interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

THE BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES

RAILROAD COMPANY,

Upon examination,

WILL BE FOUND TO BE THE BEST

AND THE

CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS WILL BE BORNE OUT BY

I. THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

II. THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.

III. THE EXCELLENCE OF THE FIFTY-FIVE MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS FULL EQUIPMENT.

IV. THE PLANS COMPLETED AND MONEY EXPENDED FOR VIGOROUS FINISHING OF THE LINE IN THE SPRING.

V. THE EXCESSIVE EARNINGS TO ACCRUE FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE WHOLE LINE.

VI. THE AMPLE SINKING FUND FOR THE CERTAIN REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

VII. THE VERY LIBERAL INTEREST RUNNING OVER A TERM OF FORTY YEARS.

VIII. THE SECURITY AFFORDED BY REGISTRY.

IX. THE MORTGAGE COVERING THE ENTIRE ROAD, EQUIPMENT, FRANCHISES, AND ALL PROPERTY, PRESENT AND FUTURE—INDEED, THE SECURITY OF TWICE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.

X. THE LOW CURRENCY PRICE THEY ARE NOW OFFERED AT.

All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.

We KNOW these Bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.

W. BAILEY, LANG & CO., Merchants,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

REFRIGERATORS.

BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted BEST AND COOLEST OUT.

ONLY DEPOT, BASSFORD'S
Great House-Furnishing Bazaar, Cooper Institute.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
[illegible] GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—Tribune, Dec. 25, 1869.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.